

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following passage of the *Paradise Regained* appears embarrassed by a considerable difficulty :

To whom the Son of God unmov'd reply'd :  
Nor doth this grandeur and majestic show  
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,  
More than of arms before, allure mine eye,  
Much less my mind ; though thou should'st  
add to tell

Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous  
feasts

On citron tables or Atlantic stone.

Book iv. ver. 109.

What is *Atlantic stone*? Bishop Newton finds no account at all of it : and no such stone, I suspect, was in use among the ancients. Mr. Dunster observes thus :

"Milton, I apprehend, did not mean to celebrate any marble under the name of *Atlantic stone*. Indeed it does not appear, that the Romans ever used marble for tables. *Atlantic* must, therefore, have a reference to this *citron wood*, (mentioned in a passage quoted from Cicero against Verres, orat. iv. sect. 17.) which is said to have grown no where but upon Mount Atlas. It might, perhaps, be called *Atlantic stone* from its marble-like appearance, being curiously veined and spotted."

In my opinion, nothing can exceed the improbability and awkwardness of this solution. Could we allow such a poetical metamorphosis of *wood* into *stone*, a tautology is imputed to this noble genius, which is unworthy of the meanest poetaster :

On citron tables or Atlantic stone :

i. e. on citron tables or citron tables. A small alteration would render the verse, on this conception of the phrase, supportable, perhaps, but nothing more :

On citron tables of Atlantic stone.

In opposition to Mr. Dunster, I strongly suspect that *marble tables* were in use among the ancients ; but I have no books with me to justify a more positive assertion. That *marble* was much employed in their convivial equipage, in the way of side boards, and other pertinent furniture, is certain : and may be collected from a passage in Horace :

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Cœna ministratur pueris tribus ; et lapis albus  
Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet.

Sat. i. 6. 116.

However, till a more satisfactory explanation of this passage be supplied, I shall take the liberty of attributing the difficulty either to a misapprehension of the amanuensis, to whom the poet dictated, or to one of those typographical misrepresentations, which we experience every day, sometimes from the negligence, and sometimes from the officiousness, of the printers : in short, I am inclined to surmise, that Milton intended to give,

On citron tables or BASALTIC stone :

but shall willingly see my conjecture succeeded by an adequate explanation of the present reading, or a more successful emendation of it.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Dorchester Gaol, March 8, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE analytical reviewer of Mr. Sotheby's Translation of Wieland's *Oberon* (see the Analytical Review, vol. xxvii. p. 283.) has noticed, that when Sir Huon, in the third canto, slips the magic ring, which imparted invulnerability to him who possessed it, from the finger of the giant Angulaffer—he keeps it himself! The reviewer proceeds to observe, that "if Sir Huon's courage had not been already established, he would have derived but little credit from the present combat : as it is (says he) we cannot feel very anxious about his future safety, till, in the bustle at the Caliph's banquet (Canto v. stan. 41.), he presents the ring—not, indeed, to its owner Oberon, but to the princess Rezia, in pledge of his betrothed fidelity."

But the ring extends its power beyond the person of the possessor ; and of this the reviewer seems sensible ; for, says he, "its magic influence, even whilst on Rezia's finger, operates in preserving her lover. (Stan. 32, &c.)." If his observation is a just one, then, that we can feel but little interested about the safety of Sir Huon, so long as this magic ring throws over him, as it were, the mantle of invulnerability,

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one half of the poem (from Canto iii. to Canto x.) becomes insipid! Nay, almost the *whole* of it loses its interest; for, at the very departure of Sir Huon on his journey to Bagdad, Oberon presents him with an ivory horn of no inferior potency, and thus acquaints him with its virtue:

Does but its snail-like spiral hollow ring  
A lovely note, soft swell'd with gentle breath,  
Tho' thousand warriors threaten instant death,  
And with advancing weapons round enring;  
Then, as thou late hast seen, in restless dance  
All, all must spin, and ev'ry sword and lance  
Fall with th' exhausted warriors to the ground.  
But if thou peal it with impatient sound,  
I, at thy call, appear more swift than lightning glance.

It appears, therefore, that the Analytical Reviewer's objection lies against the greater part of the poem, on the general and particular merits of which, notwithstanding, he speaks in terms almost of rapturous encomium. To say the truth, I am half inclined to suspect that he well knew the extent of his objection, but rather wished that it might be detected by some other person than acknowledge it himself.

I am so little acquainted with the laws of the epic, that I feel aware of the presumption in offering an opinion on the present subject: I must, however, confess, that it appears to me a little *outré* for the hero of the poem to be invulnerable—aye at the very heel—and to *know* that he is under the guardianship of a god, whose tutelary presence, in case of danger, he could command “more swift than lightning glance.”

“All the ingenuity of united Parnassus (says an elegant writer in your Magazine\*) has not been able to bring into consistent action beings possessed of such disproportionate powers as mortal man and supernatural existencies; beings of such totally unequal power cannot be introduced as acting either in union, or opposition, without palpable absurdity. Mere man must act by natural means; if he be *opposed* by a being aided by supernatural means, there is but one way for the contest to terminate; and if he be *aided* by such a being, his own action is totally unnecessary.”

Where, I wish to learn, where was the difficulty of carrying to the emperor four grinders from the caliph's jaws, and a lock of hair from his quadruple chin, if Oberon presents Sir Huon with the one, and

himself snips off the other as the tipsy sultan sinks upon his sofa, exhausted with the dance which the ivory horn of Oberon had excited? How should the caliph, his emirs and grandees, oppose the power of Oberon? In the stories of the “Arabian Nights,” the power of one fairy is opposed by the power of another: their disputes are conducted, and their battles fought, with such preternatural dexterity *on both sides*, that the scales of victory hang even, or keep in perpetual libration, till the end of the tale. But when the heathens beset Sir Huon, the faithful Sherafmin “sets to his lip the horn and loudly blows;” and the no less faithful Oberon descends into the hall of feasting, and shakes the castle with his thunders:

Loud rings the castle with re-bellowing shocks;  
Night, tenfold mid-night, swallows up the day;  
Ghosts, to and fro, like gleams of lightning play,

The stony basis of the turret rocks!  
Terrors unknown the heathen race confound!  
Sight, hearing, lost, they stagger drunk with fear;

Drops from each nerveless hand the sword and spear,

And stiff upon the spot all lie in groups around.

One cannot wonder that the poor fellows were sadly frightened! To complete the business, Oberon, while the enchanted pagans lie senseless on the ground, hurries into a fairy chariot the *intrepid* Huon and the lovely Rezia, who are wafted through the pathless regions of the air, and safely seated on the shore of Ascalon. The magic ring of Angulaffar saves Sir Huon from destruction in his contest with the lion which had seized prince Babekan's courser, (Canto iv. Stan. 25); and, indeed, it proved an invaluable friend to him on many perilous occasions. Some one better acquainted with the laws of epic than I am, may decide how far such preternatural assistance against *mortal* enemies is legitimate.

T. S. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE motive for a design frequently occurs with me, as with many other persons, very long before I can find leisure, or even inclination, for its execution; and, perhaps, no description of men are more liable to interruptions, than they who would be thought the *constant correspondents* of a periodical work. I fully intended to have addressed you on the subject

\* The author of some ingenious critical remarks on the principal Italian poets. Perhaps he will favour us with his opinion on the subject of the present article.



ject of the present letter a year ago; but I know not how many various avocations diverted me from it then; and my purpose might have been altogether lost, if the newspaper did not continue to present additional facts for me to build this proposition upon, "That many shocking and fatal accidents daily occur from persons being allowed to remain at large after they have exhibited symptoms of insanity." If this be just, it will follow that such neglect amply merits our most serious attention.

Perhaps you may suppose I am to take up the subject in a medical light; and some of your readers may pass on to the next article, as not having taste for "potecaries' stuff;" but this is not my intention, nor are disquisitions *secundum artem* in my way. It is more within my humble province, as a spectator of men and things, to remark that the public have fallen into a grievous error in supposing that Bethlem, St. Luke's, and a few private receptacles, in the vicinity of London, contain all the madmen within the bills of mortality. It is, no doubt, very flattering to think so; and what we think in our own favour, we do not scruple to say: "Vain man would be wise, though man be born like a wild ass's colt." Yet it is an egregious error; and I think the celebrated Montesquieu was of my opinion; for he long ago remarked, "that, by building professed madhouses, men tacitly insinuate, that all who are out of their senses are to be found only in those places."\* It would be a fine compliment to the majority of mankind, if it could be proved that neither Bethlem nor St. Luke's had any *out-patients*. A man would rather be thought to associate with the wise than with the foolish; but I strongly suspect, that, until our public receptacles are enlarged, he will find this extremely difficult as a matter of choice; nay, if he speak truth, he will allow that it is impossible to class himself among those who never stand in need of a little temporary confinement, salutary constraint, and lowering diet. For my own part, while I lament my inability to make the selection I could wish, I am obliged to listen to ravings as well as reasonings. I am not insensible that I may occasionally have had a touch; for I do firmly believe (with submission to the faculty be it spoken) that some kinds of madness are infectious and

*endemic*, if not *epidemic*. I have known a whole village, not far from London, quite *distracted* about a dispute which happened at an assembly, when the villages adjoining had nothing of the kind. In the city, a parish will often be out of its senses about the choice of a constable or churchwarden; and, not many years ago, all the inhabitants of the ward in which I live, had their heads turned about a common sewer. But these are partial frenzies: let us advert to the public at large.

It has always appeared to me to be a very inconsistent thing, that, while we are eager to catch the first symptoms of a bodily disorder, and apply for the best advice, we should be so negligent as to let mental disorders take their own course, and never become sensible of the absurdity of such neglect until some accident awaken us; and even then, all the atonement we make, is a *wise* recollection, an *ex post facto* enumeration of the remedies that ought to have been administered, and a thousand or two of tender pities that they were not administered sooner; nay, perhaps, in the insolence of compassion, we go a little farther, and assert our having foreseen all that has happened, as if foresight, and the means of prevention, ought not to be inseparable companions. Of all prophets, there are none so eminent as those who foretel things that have happened, and whose wisdom, like a will and testament, is never disclosed until the party is dead. But surely, Mr. Editor, some penalty ought to be attached to such *post obit* sagacity. We have a severe law against the concealment of treasonable plots, although we should not be concerned with them; and I verily think that *misprision* of madness ought to be punished with equal rigour. Why should it be thought unwarrantable and inhuman to allow a man to go out of doors with the symptoms of fever or inflammation upon him, and no crime at all to permit the same man to mix in society, with every appearance of a defective understanding? What I contend for, therefore, is, that we should carefully watch the first symptoms of lunacy, that we may prevent the fatal consequences of it to the party or his friends. *Venienti occurrere morbo* may be too trite to be repeated; but I hope it is too just to be despised: and I really believe the reason why less attention is paid to it than it deserves, is because we have narrowed the bounds and limits of lunacy. We have confined its *species* to a few enumerated in medical writings, and this, probably, out of compliment to the buildings above-mentioned,

\* I quote from a quoter, and so cannot, like modern annotators, give you the *cap. sect. col. or lin.*

which can hold only a certain number, or to our incapacity to erect premises sufficient to confine the more common, and (I will venture to assert, in many respects) the more dangerous kinds of this disorder. The latter objection, however, I humbly conceive might be obviated in a great measure, because the species of lunacy which I shall notice, are principally incident to people of some considerable rank and fortune, who might easily spare a little of their wealth for their cure, provided it were attempted in time: they might then, when the *delirium* of Brookes's or Newmarket had come to its height, be able to say,

When house and land are gone and spent,  
A madhouse is most excellent.

But to proceed to particulars, I shall exhibit the following case: A. B. aged 24 years, hale constitution, delicate shape, round head, &c. inherited a clear paternal estate of 5000l. a year, together with a very large sum of ready money which had accumulated during his minority. It is scarcely the space of four years since he came into the possession of this fortune; and it is all spent, and its survivor lives, if it may be called living, on precarious contingencies. And this large portion of wealth was dissipated in so short a time by the phrenzy of gaming.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me ask you, or rather let me ask those learned gentlemen, Drs. Monro and Simmons, whether they ever met, in Bedlam, or St. Luke's, with a more confirmed case of lunacy? If rational creatures are to be judges, if the eternal principles of reason, logic, propriety, with the natural bias and law of self-defence, are to decide, ought not this person to have been deemed a lunatic and put under proper care, and every thing hurtful removed from him, from a pack of cards to a blood-horse, until he had recovered his senses? Were not his friends very blameable to permit him to go about with such a disease on him, in the foolish hope that it would cure itself, until his unhappy case is past all remedy, and he has not only murdered his property, but laid violent hands on his character? What would have been more easy than to prevent all this? The first game ought to have been carefully watched; strong symptoms of anxiety about the *odd trick* might have given the alarm; frequent visits to the race-ground are almost always marks of derangement; and a subscription to one of the gaming-houses is a certain proof that the patient is in a very bad way. I have had some little experience in these matters, from a disposition,

perhaps often a disagreeable one, to give advice unasked. I have been able to point out the approach of lunacy in a *shuffle*; and I have seen it in a *suit of law*; sometimes I have beheld the fit coming on in St. James's-street; but of all places, the most dangerous for infection is a stable.

I have stated the above as belonging to the species of madness which are unaccountably shut out of the hospitals, and which are never the object of the Lord Chancellor. This is a vast injury to the public, because such cases are above all others the most infectious. There are many others which, however, it might be thought tedious to enumerate. I shall, therefore, instead of a dry detail of incurable cases, which stare us every day in the face, offer, with all due deference, a few directions for the prevention of such disorders, by timely interference; and, as nothing can contribute more to this desirable end, than the *semeiosis*, or knowledge of the symptoms, I shall briefly state what I have found by experience to be infallible marks and evidences of approaching madness.

When a young man of great wealthy expectations keeps, during his minority, a stud of horses, and frequents races, and in his conversation betrays much of that kind of knowledge which we expect more naturally from horse-dealers and jockies, it is a sure proof that he is a *little touched*.

When a young man has contracted, during his minority, more debts than he has the means to pay after coming to his estate, without selling some part of the same, and yet continues a subscriber to gaming-houses, and in all his bargains with tradesmen higgles about nothing but the day of payment, it is a sign that he is very much *deranged*.

When a lady sits up all night at cards, and either loses or wins (for there is in such cases no difference between losing and winning) a sum disproportionate to the interest of the money she brought to her husband, or to the settlement he has made upon her, or to the allowance he grants for her personal expences, or, finally, to his whole fortune; and if, upon a gentle hint of the impropriety of those risks, she drops any incoherent words, as "fashion—company—spirit—shabby—poultry—genteel"—or any such expressions as have no kind of meaning, a *temporary confinement* is indicated in the clearest manner.

When a young married man spends more of his time *per annum* in subscription-houses, clubs, and on race grounds, than with his family, and neglects his wife for



for the company of ladies of suspicious and suspected character; if, when censured, his eyes appear inflamed, his speech quick and loud, and the word, "Tword" be mentioned, it is a strong presumption, that if there is not already somewhat wrong about his head, there soon will be.

When a couple, just set up in business, by the assistance of their friends, and principally with borrowed money, launch out in an expensive style of living, giving fashionable dinners, keeping late hours, and frequenting public places, instead of finding or seeking comfort or quiet at home, you may be certain that the husband at least is *non compos*.

When you meet with a man who possessed an hundred thousand pounds acquired by trade, and yet will not be content, but risks the whole in a speculation (whether to enrich himself, or beggar his neighbour, is not material), and finds no happiness but in ideas of accumulation, in "adding house to house and field to field," without any purpose of public benefit, of enlarged benevolence, or even of private charity, it is high time that his affairs were put into the hands of *trustees* for the benefit of his family, and the mortification of the public executioner.

When a parent allows his sons as much money as they can spend, or are pleased to demand; when he delights to see them well-mounted, rather than well-taught, and enter with spirit into the *arcana* and mysteries of fashionable life; when he considers keeping a girl as seeing the world, and the violation of confidence as an affair of gallantry; there is an immediate and very pressing necessity of applying to the court of chancery to appoint proper guardians for these forlorn youths during their father's *melancholy incapacity*.

When a preacher of the gospel is seen less in the pulpit than in the club-room, dealing more in cards than doctrines, exclaiming oftener in oaths than in pious indignation, denying in actions the virtues he recommends in words, disgracing the belief to which he has sworn, and fleecing the flock he was appointed to feed; I never entertain any doubt of *madness* in such a case, and the public good would require *stripping* and confinement; yet what should be the place of confinement has been a disputed point, because in this instance there is such a mixture of rogue and fool, that it would be very difficult to decide on the respective claims of Bethlehem and Newgate.

When a man, connected with another in partnership and a trade flourishing by

its natural progress, is seen whispering with a particular class of men in a certain Alley near the Bank, and that without the knowledge of his partner, his *lunacy* may be ascertained by his frequently using the wild and incoherent words, "bull account—bear account—an eighth—a quarter—scrip—omnium," &c. This species of madness is remarkable for being attended with *lamenefs*.

I might add to this list of symptoms a few others, but I perceive my letter is already extended rather too far; I should else, perhaps, have noticed some of our new philosophers; but they have taken so much pains to describe their own cases, that they are now sufficiently known, and some of them, I hope, in a way of recovery. I shall, therefore, only add, that if the public attention be drawn to the subject of this letter, it will be proper to consider of raising a fund for the erection of receptacles sufficiently capacious for the objects I have recommended; and this, I trust, will not be difficult. The liberality of the public is never wanting, when the object is that of pure benevolence; but here there would be such a return in the articles of public, family, and individual safety and happiness, that I cannot despair of a handsome subscription. But it is not necessary to dwell at present on this topic.

I am yours, &c.

Opposite Moorfields,

OL. OLDSTILE.

March 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Sometime ago troubled you with a discussion upon the words *loyal* and *loyalty*, which I introduced with an observation concerning the particular inflection words receive in their meaning from the character and way of thinking of the persons using them. I intend at present further to illustrate this position by some remarks on the word *people* and its different significations.

The Latin *populus*, (whence *people* is obviously derived) like the Greek *δῆμος*, properly and strictly signifies the whole body of a nation or civil community. That this is its primary meaning cannot be doubted, when we observe its application to such a body spoken of in general terms. For though nothing is more familiar to a reader of Latin than the *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, yet this limited sense is posterior to the former; and the *populus* here only denotes a part of the community, because the *senatus* is taken out of it: it is, in fact, all the rest. In the

the beginning of Livy's History, we find him proposing to write on the affairs *populi Romani*, whom he soon after terms *princeps terrarum populus*; conformable to which phrase is Virgil's

—Populum late regem, belloque superbum:  
A people reigning wide, and proud in war.

This is, likewise, the first sense ascribed by Johnson to the word *people*, though I must observe that his quotation from Coriolanus, "What is the city but the *people*?" is not very conclusive, since it is spoken by the plebeian tribune Sicinius, who might use it in a party sense. Indeed there are some remarkable inaccuracies in Johnson's illustrations of this word. Thus, under the meaning of *vulgar*, he gives a quotation from Cowley:

I must like beasts or common *people* die, &c.  
in which it is evident that the adjective *common* fixes this peculiar signification on the word *people*. Again, as authority for the sense of "persons of a particular class," he quotes from Bacon, "If a man temper his actions to content every combination of *people*," &c. where it is the whole clause printed in Italics, and not the single word *people*, which expresses that sense. The same may be said of *country people* in his next quotation. With so little philosophical precision is this boasted work composed!

The proper use of the term *people* is preserved in the familiar phrase of Prince and People; and I conceive a prince, king, or supreme governor, holding his station for life, and not amenable to the common laws of the state, to be the only person not included in the enumeration of *people*. No particular class of the community is exempted from the number; and though we have *Lords and Commons*, both are equally part of the *people* of this realm. This conception of the term is the only one which accords with the genius of a free state, for to that it is essential that rights and laws should be common, and that no line of separation should be drawn between one part of the subjects and another, at least in matters really important. The patrician and plebeian distinctions in Rome, as they originally prevailed, were absolutely incompatible with the genuine republican spirit, and were perpetually the cause of tyranny on the one part, and sedition on the other. In reality, without a common appellation there cannot be a common interest; and every designation which excepts a portion out of the general mass, sets it up as an object of ill-will or suspicion, unless where

it implies some distinction clearly connected with the public welfare. "While the priest did eat, the people stared," says Dryden, where he certainly does not mean to represent the distinction between the two as being favourable to the latter.

It cannot have escaped an attentive observer, that in all the party contentions which have agitated this reign, a certain set of writers have constantly attempted to confound the term *people* with those of *populace* and *vulgar*. When the *people of England* have demanded certain rights and privileges which they conceived their natural and constitutional due, the advocates for aristocracy or pure monarchy have always chosen to represent them as *mob*, or *rabble*, though at the same time they knew that under this name were comprized many in the most respectable orders of society. It has been a curious thing to remark, how some of these writers, originally sprung from the very dregs of the people, have never used the word but in an opprobrious sense, and have pronounced the "*Odi profanum vulgus*" with as much emphasis, as if they had partaken of "all the blood of all the Howards." While debating upon every topic of political legislation in the most dictatorial manner, they have insolently told their fellow-people that they had nothing to do with laws but to obey them; and, with no other warrant than that of their own pen and paper, have assumed magisterial jurisdiction. Parts and talents, indeed, form the best title of natural superiority between man and man; but these venal writers, while they have taken consequence from those qualities for themselves, as in alliance with rank and power, have refused the same to others who have exercised them in the cause of the public. This artifice of degrading *people* into *populace* has been more successful, even with persons of some sense, than might have been expected; for in fact it is an extremely gross one, in a country where the benefits of education and instruction are widely extended, and reach a vast number who certainly have no pretensions to be exempted from the class of *people*, however it may be narrowed by misapplication of the term.

The phrase *majesty of the people* could never appear ridiculous if it were considered as the counterpart of *majesty of the crown*; and it would be difficult to point out any other majesty in this country. Either then (as some would probably wish to have it considered) here, as formerly in France, the king is *all*, and the subjects



subjects nothing; or people comprehends all the national dignity which is not in the crown. He who is ashamed of being one of the people, has no right to boast of the name of Englishman.

Yours, &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very favourable and perhaps partial account of the *Flora Britannica*, given in your Magazine for January, is too intelligent in itself not to deserve assistance from those capable of adding to its accuracy; and too flattering to its author, not to excite in him a wish of exculpating himself from any censures it may seem to contain against him. Yet these two objects would hardly have occasioned my troubling you with the present letter, had I not thought it justice to the public to avow some mistakes into which I have fallen, and at the same time to account for a longer delay of the remaining volumes than I once intended; for both which communications I have judged your Magazine the most proper vehicle.

The reason assigned in the preface for publishing the work in an incomplete state is really and truly the only one that operated with me at the time; it was suggested by my publisher, and had the sanction of my most enlightened friends. I had then continued my manuscript far into the last class among the mosses and lichens, and had thought of nothing less than postponing that part, being determined to finish the work as completely as was then in my power. Since the publication however of the first two volumes, several new motives have presented themselves, which oblige me to defer the sequel longer than I intended. 1st, I wish to see Mr. Dickson's fourth Fasciculus of Cryptogamia, which is on the point of publication. 2dly, The Prodomus Lichenographiæ Suecicæ of Dr. Acharius takes the lead so much in that department, that it is absolutely essential to my purpose to compare specimens with that author; and this cannot be done, either in the winter season, or in the present miserable state of northern politics. 3dly, A general work of Mr. Persoon on Fungi, some sheets of which he has sent me, promises to be so important, that I wish to see it complete before I digest the British Fungi into order.

Whatever reasons therefore might occasion the first delay, these, which are analogous to what you supposed, make me hope the public will in the end have no

reason to complain of it. A still farther advantage will accrue from my having the benefit of two seasons more (the spring of 1800 and 1801) to investigate the difficult genus *Salix*, which I have already written twice over, and in which the work will be more likely to merit the praise of labour and originality than perhaps in any other part, though it will still contain only an imperfect sketch of the subject. I proceed to notice some of your remarks.

The order of Syngenesia Monogamia appears not to be founded in nature, nor useful in practice; because some *Gentianæ*, *Viola*, and *Lobelia*, have the antheræ perfectly united, others not at all. I have more to say on this subject than can be admitted here.

The genus of *Potamogeton* I am aware is but imperfectly treated. I have more than one new British species.

As to changing names, *Radiola millegrana* is no "arbitrary alteration" or novelty, but the old generic name of Ray, retained as a specific one, and surely preferable to *linoides*, which I have proved to be false. My *Silene inflata* would certainly have been called *S. Behen*, had there not been another already so called in *Linnaeus*! In the specific names of the genus *Glaucium*, I confess I have been tempted to follow Gærtner in preferring precision, elegance, and truth, to barbarism, confusion, and error. The name of the common wall-flower is not changed by me, but it is so called by *Linnaeus*. On this subject, however, I entirely agree with you in principle, otherwise I might have changed half the names in the book.

I differed from M. de Lamarck in his ideas of *Juncus acutus* and *maritimus*, because analogy led me to judge the panicle must be terminal in one if in the other; but perhaps I may be mistaken, and have been led to think the two species more akin than they are, because of other authors having confounded them.

I am sorry to say I fear I have added to the confusion concerning the Dover Cam-pion, for Miller's pretendedly authentic specimen deceived me. Original ones in the British Museum, gathered at Dover, are a plant I do not know, and which is now said not to be found at Dover. We must wait in hopes of its being one day recovered, as was the case with *Ligusticum cornubiense*. I should claim no merit, even if I had corrected myself by the help of a much less able botanist than Mr. Curtis, on the subject of *Cerastium tetrandrum*. I have already found out my error in confounding two species under *Trifolium filiforme*,

forme, and shall correct that, and such farther errors as may be detected, in an appendix to the last volume.

I am yours, &c.

JAMES EDW. SMITH.

Norwich, March 2, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Cannot refrain from a smile, on observing what a mighty bustle and turmoil has been excited among critics, commentators, and editors, by the bare omission of one poor tiny dot, which either some ancient copyist had neglected in transcribing, or they had themselves overlooked in examining the old MSS. The passage that has given so much uneasiness to so many learned scholars is a verse in Ovid, *Heroid.* x, 86, which those gentlemen found, or fancied they found, written as follows—

Quis scit an hæc sævas insula *tigres* habet?

Here was, no doubt, a glaring error—the final syllable of the accusative *Tigres* made short, in open violation of the rules of Latin prosody. To remedy the evil, the following conjectural emendations, and God knows how many more, have at different times been offered by different hands—

Quis scit an hæc sævas *tigridas* insula habet?

Quis scit an hæc *tigres* insula *sæva* ferat?

Quis scit an hæc sævas fert quoque terra *tigres*?

Quis scit an et *sæva* tigride *Dia* vacet?

Quis scit an et *sævam* tigrida *Naxus* habet?

Quis scit an et *sævis* tigris illa vacet?

Such have been the laborious efforts of ingenious men to restore the corrupted passage to its original purity: but, Mr. Editor,

Hi motus animorum, atque hæc certamina tanta,

Stigmata exigui tactu compressa quiescent.

I only propose—a very modest proposal, surely—to place a little dot over the latter vowel of the word *Tigres*, and thus convert it into *Tigris*. But here I am interrupted by some erudite prosodian, who exclaims that the *-IS*, equally with *-ES*, is long in the accusative plural, as *Urbis*, *Omnis*, which are merely contractions, by crasis or synæresis, from *Urbeis*, *Omneis*.—I am ready to acknowledge that the Latin *-IS* of the accusative plural is long, but not quite so ready to admit that the Greek *-IS* stands in the same predicament. If any scholar entertain a doubt on the sub-

ject, let him turn to the *Anthologia*, book i, ch. vi, epig. 3, which—besides furnishing a most notable instance of alliteration in KOP seven times introduced into a single distich—will prove that the *-IS* of the nominative and accusative plural, formed by *syncope* from *-IES* and *-IAS*, is short.

To save the trouble of reference, I here quote the epigram—

Οἱ ΚΟΡΙΣ ἀχρὶ κοροῦ κορεσάντο μου· ἀλλ' ἐκορεσθῆν

Ἀχρὶ κοροῦ καὶ αὐτὸς τοὺς ΚΟΡΙΣ ἐκκορίσας.

Agreeably to these examples, since *Tigris* forms the genitive singular in *-IOS* as well as *-IDOS*, the nominative and accusative plural will be *Tigris*, *Tigris*, and *Tigris*, *Tigris*, with the *-IS* in both cases short. And, as the Romans, in adopting Greek terminations, generally retained the original quantity, we may to a certainty conclude that they made the final syllable short in the nominative and accusative plural *Tigris*, and other words similarly declined; although this Græco-Roman termination, with its quantity, seems to have been wholly forgotten by the Latin grammarians ever since the Augustan age, or at least since the Latin ceased to be a living national language.

Upon the whole, then, I must, for my own part, say that I perceive not the smallest occasion either for the adoption of *Tigridas* or *Tigride* or *Tigrida* or *Tigris*, or for the intrusion of *Dia* or *Naxus* or *Vacet* or *Ferat*, on the score of prosody alone. But there is another objection, viz. to the indicative *Habet* after *Quis scit an*. Those who feel a scruple on that head, may perhaps be inclined to remove it, by obliging *Alat* of the preceding line to change place with *Habet* of the line in question, and reading the entire distich thus—

Forſitan et fulvos tellus habet iſta leones:

Quis ſcit an ET sævas insula *tigris* alat?

Had these ideas occurred to me in time, I should certainly not have quoted *Tigris* from this passage, when treating of the Latin prosody\*: and I shall not hesitate to expunge it from an abridgement of my treatise, which I am now preparing for the use of schools, and intend soon to publish from my own press.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. CAREY.

Classical Printing Office,

Merlin's Place,

Clerkenwell, March 20.

\* "Lat. Prof. made easy," page 71.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
A Printed paper was put into my hands a few days ago, subscribed "D. Whitehead, No. 16, Charlotte street, Bloomsbury," recommending a revival of the old remedy for the gout, known by the name of the Portland Powder, which is here said to be improved, and is exhibited in the form of an expensive and lucrative nostrum.

As the effects of this preparation have long been recognized by professional persons as injurious and mischievous, and as the authorities cited in the paper which recommends it, are much misrepresented and perverted, I wish to lay before the public what I apprehend to be the true state of the case, and to caution mankind against the trial of a remedy at once so deceitful and so dangerous. From what is said in the paper above alluded to, we should be led to believe, that this remedy was purchased and dispersed by the present Duke of Portland\*, whereas it was by his father, many years ago. The present nobleman owes his amendment, and indeed his recovery from this painful complaint, to a meritorious and steady adherence to an abstemious and regular course of diet, which consists nearly of vegetable substances; the mixture of animal food being very small, and that of the mildest kind. To this is joined a total abstinence from all fermented liquors; and it is to this judicious management, and not to any medicine, either regularly prescribed, or empirically recommended, that he ascribes his freedom from this hereditary malady. The powder which the late duke took himself, and of which he directed copies of the composition and the manner of its preparation to be given, gratuitously, to all who desired it, is as follows:

"For the Gout or Rheumatism.  
R Aristolochia rotunda or Birthwort } Root  
Gentian }  
Germander }  
Ground Pine } Tops and leaves.  
Centauray }

\* "His Grace the Duke of Portland, who had, I believe, been personally an extreme sufferer from the gout, became acquainted with a medicine in Switzerland for the cure of that inveterate disorder; and, after the most indubitable evidence of its intrinsic worth, purchased the receipt for the benefit of his country. This medicine, in a highly-improved form, I beg leave to introduce to your notice, and hope that the sanction of the illustrious family by whom the receipt was first obtained, will secure an unbiassed attention to the necessary improvements now introduced into its composition." Mr. WHITEHEAD's Handbill, p. 1.  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 71.

"Take of all these, well dried, powdered and sifted as fine as you can, equal weight; mix them well together, and take one drachm of this mixed powder every morning fasting, in a cup of wine and water, broth, tea, or any other vehicle you like best; keep fasting an hour and a half after it; continue this for three months without interruption, then diminish the dose to three-fourths of a drachm for three months longer; then to half a drachm for six months more, taking it regularly every morning if possible; after the first year, it will be sufficient to take half a drachm every other day. As this medicine operates insensibly, it will perhaps take two years before you receive any great benefit, so you must not be discouraged though you do not perceive at first any great amendment; it works slow but sure, it doth not confine the patient to any particular diet, so one lives soberly, and abstains from those meats and liquors that have always been accounted pernicious in the gout, as champaign, drams, high sauces, &c.

"N. B. In the rheumatism that is only accidental and not habitual, a few of the drachm doses may do; but if habitual, or that has been of long duration, then you must take it as for the gout: the remedy requires patience, as it operates but slow in both distempers."

The ingenious and learned Dr. John Clephane has given an excellent account of this very ancient preparation in the first vol. of the Medical Observations and Inquiries. It is mentioned, he observes, with very little variation from the above receipt, by Galen in the second century; by Coelius Aurelianus (from Soranus) who lived about the same time; by Aetius and Alexander Trallianus in the 5th century; by Paulus Aegineta in the 7th century; by Myrepsus in the 12th; by Franciscus de Pedemontio, A. D. 1400; by the prince of Mirandola, about 1480; by Tournefort in later times; and at a period still later it was transferred into the Paris Pharmacopœia, under the title of *Pulvis arthriticus amarus*. This powder was given in the dose of about a drachm daily, for a year, as many of those remedies called *antidoti*\* were, and these directions are nearly copied in those given for the use of the Portland powder; save that the latter is directed to be persisted in for a longer time.

But though it cannot be denied that the

† They were called, from thence, *Annalia Medicamenta*.—CEL. AUREL.

ancient writers recommended in some cases these bitter preparations as remedies for the gout, yet they advised them with considerable reserve, and an apprehension of danger.

Soranus, who \* advised them, cautions against their being long continued, as he says they brought on some persons acute complaints, on others apoplexy, on others pleurisy, and peripneumony, and in some cases difficulty of breathing, or dyspnoea.

All of the writers on the subject caution against the indiscriminate use of it in all cases and habits, as they assure us that they are extremely hurtful in hot and bilious habits, and proper only in cold phlegmatic constitutions.

They also judged them to be very dangerous in cases of long standing, and advise no trial of them to be made where the complaint has existed *five* or at most *seven* years.

Such is the abstract of the accounts given of this remedy by the writers of antiquity. Let us now turn to the modern accounts, and particularly to that of the celebrated Dr. Cullen, who is vouched as evidence of the fact by Mr. Whitehead; wherein it will appear with what impropriety and under what misrepresentation this admirable physician has been introduced as encouraging a practice he always reprobated in his conversation, as I can testify, and in his writings, which are open to the perusal of every one.

"In every instance" (says Dr. Cullen in his *Practice of Physic*†) "which I have known of its exhibition for the length of time prescribed, the persons who had taken it, were indeed afterwards free from any inflammatory affection of the joints, but they were afterwards affected with many symptoms of the atonic gout, and *all*, soon after finishing their course of the medicine, have been attacked with apoplexy, asthma, or dropsy, which proved fatal." In a later publication of the same eminent writer, he observes that "the effects of this powder in modern times have been very much on the same footing with the ancient. It is possible (says he) that several persons may have taken the Portland Powder and other bitters with seeming great advantage, but I have not had opportunity to know the sequel of the whole of such persons lives, so as to say positively how far in any case the cure continued steady for a life of some years after, or what accidents happened to their health.

"But I have had occasion to know or to be exactly informed of the fate of nine or ten persons who had taken this medicine for the time prescribed, which is two years. These persons had been liable for some years before to have a fit of regular or very painful inflammatory gout once at least, and frequently twice, in the course of a year; but after they had taken the medicine for some time, they were quite free from any fit of inflammatory gout, and, particularly when they had completed the course prescribed, had never a regular fit or any inflammation of the extremities, for the rest of their life.

"In no instance however that I have known was the health of these persons tolerably entire. Soon after finishing the course of their medicine, they became valetudinary in different shapes, and particularly were much afflicted with dyspeptic, and what are called nervous complaints with lowness of spirits. *In every one of them*, before a year had passed after finishing the course of the powders, some hydropic symptoms appeared, which gradually increasing in the form of an ascites or hydrothorax, especially the latter, joined with anasarca, in less than two, or at most three, years, proved fatal. These accidents happening to persons of some rank, became very generally known in this country, and has prevented all such experiments since."\* Such are the words of Dr. Cullen, and the reader will, I am certain, join with me in censuring the disingenuous perversion of them in the printed paper alluded to.† Had the whole of the passages I have cited been inserted into Mr. Whitehead's recommendation of the remedy, who could have imagined Dr. Cullen could be introduced as bearing testimony in favour of its use? But the real opinion of Dr. Cullen is suppressed, and only so much of the effects of the powder is inserted on his authority, as may serve the purpose of persuading those who have not had an opportunity of knowing his real sentiments. In justice to him, and to mankind, I now lay them before the public, and I am confident the candid and benevolent part of the world will

\* Cullen's *Mat. Med.* vol. ii. p. 65, 66.

† "This celebrated remedy, since its introduction into England, is acknowledged, by the most eminent of the faculty, to be capable of removing the paroxysms of gout, and we may fairly conclude the testimony of the celebrated Dr. Cullen of Edinburgh undeniable evidence of the fact."

Mr. WHITEHEAD's *Advertisement*,  
or *Hand-bill*, page 1.

\* *Cullen's Med. Lib. v. c. 2.*  
† Section DLVII.



think me fully justified in publishing this caution in the use of a remedy of this character.

But its ill effects were not known to our own countrymen only. Werlhoff, a German practitioner of eminence, and First Physician to his late Majesty for the Electorate of Hanover, agrees in condemning these bitter remedies for the gout. After saying that the return of the painful paroxysms is thereby prevented, he adds, "that, by the excessive use of these bitter remedies, he has known the digestive power of the stomach to be so weakened, as to produce a loss of appetite and proper concoction of the food, which has accelerated the death instead of restoring the health of those who used them, who thus paid the severe penalty attendant on the trial of these unlucky and mischievous remedies."\*

Murray, the Göttingen Professor, gives, in his *Apparatus Medicaminum*, a similar account: and adds, "that the powder produced in many instances apoplexy, palsy, and acute disorders, together with difficulty of breathing, a dry cough, and tubercles of the lungs, which proved suddenly mortal.†

The reputation of this medicine having declined before I had any opportunity of observing its effects at the time of taking, and its mischievous consequences having prevented its having many living vouchers of its success, I cannot say any thing of it from my own experience. I remember indeed one person, far advanced in years, who was, I believe, a Proctor in the Ecclesiastical Court at York, who was pointed out to me as a remarkable instance of one who had survived the effects of this remedy. He appeared in good health, and had not, I believe, experienced any ill-effects from the powder. But this is, as far as my information goes, a solitary instance, and no more to be depended on as an encouragement to the trial of the remedy, than an extraordinary case of excess in

\* "Sed ex nimio horum amaricantium usu, fermentum stomachi adeo debilitatum esse memini, ut nonnulli appetitum amiserint, cibos non concoxerint, mortem hinc potius quam sanitatem accelerarint; malique et insausiti remedii sævas dederint pœnas."

WERLHOFF, *Caut. Medicæ*, p. 346.

† "Ex pulvere arthritico multi apoplexiam, paralyfin vel morbos acutos, senes præcipue, contraxerunt. Et in homine quodam, arthritidis quidem inde sedata, sed respiratio difficilis, tussis sicca, morsque subitanea successit, tuberculis pulmonum post mortem conspicuis."

MURRAY, Vol. i. p. 355.

spirituous liquors,\* which still did not appear to abridge life or injure health, would be to encourage the indulging in that odious and poisonous beverage,

Bath,  
Feb. 12, 1801.

W. FALCONER,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME account of Fairfax, or his works, having been requested in your last Magazine, I send you the following memoranda, copied from some MS. of the late Dr. Farmer, in the first folio edition of Fairfax's *Godfrey of Bulloigne*, 1600; purchased by me at the sale of the Doctor's library, and now in my possession:

"M. Hill l'a traduit [viz. the *Jerusalem of Tasso*] en vers Anglois, & sa traduction a été imprimée à Londres en 1713." (qu?) Nicéron. T. 25. P. 79.

*Eusden*, the Poet Laureat, left in M. S. a translation of the greater part of *Tasso*. Carter. p. 324.

A translation by Hoole, 2 vols. 12mo. 1764.

A translation by Doyne, 2 vols. 8vo. Dublin. 1761.

"This youth fell mad for the love of an Italian lass, descended of a great house, when I was in *Italie*." I. Eliot's *Orthopeia Gallica*. 1593.

N. B. Hoole's translation is in *heroics*, and Doyne's (*Philip, esq.*) in *blank verse*.

"The first part containing five cantos, imprinted in both languages—(See *Ames*, p. 412)—by R. C.† esq. 1594. The publisher says, that "the *doer* of them commanded a state of the rest till sommer."—never printed. N. B. Same stanza with *Fairfax*.

"*Fairfax* has translated *Tasso* with an elegance and ease, and at the same time with an exactness, which for that age are surprising. Each line in the original is faithfully rendered by a correspondent line in the translation."—*Hume's History*, vol. I. p. 138.

N. B. The last observation is by no means true: there are indeed, except in the 7th canto, the same number of *stanzas*; but many lines of the original are transposed, and more omitted. In the 7th canto or book, *Fairfax* has a *stanza* more than *Tasso*.

\* Bishop Berkley used to call the few who had drank spirituous liquors with impunity for a series of years—"the Devils Decoys."

† Perhaps *Carew*. It is printed for C. Hunt, of Exeter.

*Fairfax* was reprinted at *Dublin*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1726.—Modernized, 1749, (and in earlier edit.) *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1764.—Reprinted in folio, 1624, by *John Bill*, the King's Printer, by his command; and dedicated to Prince Charles, with a *Sonnet* to him, and the *Life of Godfrey*. See *Emanuel Library*."

Thus far from *Dr. Farmer's MS.*

I have a copy of *Bill's* edition, folio, 1624; but it contains no *Sonnet* to Prince Charles, nor any other verses besides the Poem itself; excepting four stanzas "To her High Maiestie." [Queen Elizabeth] signed "Your Maiesties humble Subject, *Edward Fairfax*;" that being the orthography of his name in the title page to this edition; in that of edit. 1600, in which these four stanzas first appeared; and in the subscription to the stanzas in both. In the *Epistle Dedicatorie* to Prince Charles, by *Bill*, he says "All ornament I could adde to this edition, was to illustrate the chiefe subject of the booke, that is *Godfrey of Bullen*, the great Champion of Christendome, which I have done as well as I could, by prefixing his pourtrait, as it was brought from Hierusalem, and by a brieft description of his life, out of the best writers." The life, containing five pages, is inserted, but there is no "pourtrait" of *Godfrey* in my copy.

In the *Monthly Magazine*, it is said that the second edition, 1624, having been edited by Mr. *Bill*, is an indirect proof of the previous death of *Fairfax*.

The *Epistle Dedicatorie* in *Bill's* edition contains no intimation of the death of *Fairfax*; Mrs. Cooper, in her *Muse's Library*, says, that "the year he died in is uncertain; and the last we hear of him is, that he was living in 1631."

In the preface to the 8vo. edition, 1749, after specifying the editions of 1600, and 1624, it is said "a third impression of this work appeared in the year 1686, recommended to the public by Sir *Roger L'Estrange*, who at that time was the Licencer of the Press: but the scarcity of the first and second of the editions, the incorrectness of the third, and the excellence of the work itself, have given reason to imagine, that a new impression of it would not be unacceptable."

I am, &c. F. G. W.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I HAVE long thought that *Homer* was merely a copyist from the ancient poems of Hindostan, through the medium of the Egyptian priests; but not having at

present an opportunity to confirm or disprove the idea, I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents, possessing more leisure than myself to pursue such an enquiry, for their sentiments on the subject.

I also wish to devote a little time to translating from the Latin of the *Pere Noel*, printed at Prague, 1711, the three books of *Confucius* the *Ta-Hio*, *Tlhong-Zong*, and *Yun-Lu*, together with the additional one of *Mentius* (his "beloved disciple"), and called from him *Mengtsee*; but I wish for the advice of your correspondents, how I may procure those books, where the most authentic accounts of the lives of these two famous Chinese may be got, and how to obtain the best drawings of them as, at this length of time, is possible.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, J. CLENNELL,  
Dec. 21, 1800.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

Description of the COUNTRIES between the Rivers *TEREK* and *KUR*, on the *CASPIAN SEA*.\*

THE *Caucasus* (*Kawcas*), an Alpine ridge whose highest parts are covered with ice and snow,—and which extends in length, from its western extremity at *Ghaekae* to *Targhu*, 95 German miles, and in breadth on the side adjoining the *Caspian sea* 53, in the middle (where the river *Terek* to the north and the *Arakui* to the south form a division between the eastern and western half) 96, and in the western part, along the *Porta Cumana*, a celebrated narrow pass, 150 miles,—justly deserves to be reckoned, both in a geographical and historical point of view, among the most remarkable regions of our hemisphere. It was from time immemorial, and still is, the seat of bold and valiant warriors, who with determined resolution resisted the reiterated attacks of the *Mongols*, *Arabs*, *Persians*, *Tartars*, and *Russians*, and maintained their freedom and independence. On the ridge of *Caucasus*, and in the elevated and almost inaccessible valleys, we meet with a most singular mixture of small peoples, such as the *Inquesh*, the *Kisti* (with their tribes, the *Zichetshens*, *Bilittli*, *Alti*, *Basli*, and *Kighi*), the *Gigi*, *Karabulak*, *Burtunnaeh*, *Unzukull*, *Gumrah*, *Atibojunn*, *Karapdugh*,

\* Extracted from FR. AUG. MARSHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN'S "Beschreibung der Länder zwischen den Flüssen Terek und Kur am Caspischen Meere;—mit einem botanischen Anhang."—Frankfort, Eßlinger, 1800, 211, pp. 1. 8vo.

Akufcha,



Akufchä, Kubts, &c. to trace whose origin and languages is one of the most difficult problems of history, and which probably never will be resolved. The languages of the different nations are very numerous, and branch out into an incredible number of dialects; some of which deviate entirely from the known languages of Asia and Europe, so that they admit of no comparison therewith; others consist of a mixture of wholly unknown with known languages; others again are known ancient languages without any foreign admixture; others, in fine, are a mixture of several known ancient languages: to this class belong the Old-Georgian, Mongolian, Persian, Arabic, and Tartarian languages. Every new contribution towards a more intimate acquaintance with so remarkable a portion of the globe deserves attention; and that the more so, as by the marching of a Russian army against the frontiers of Persia, and the capture of the city of Derbent in the year 1796, the desire to gain a more accurate knowledge of those regions has of late greatly increased. The Marshal *von Bieberstein*, when the Russian army advanced into those countries, remained there a considerable time; and, possessing all the requisite scientific knowledge, and especially of natural history, did not observe in a cursory and superficial manner, but examined narrowly and accurately into whatever he saw. To his observations and researches we are indebted for a more accurate description of a great number of plants, which were before unknown to botanists, or at least were so indistinctly and superficially characterised in the catalogues of the more ancient, that in the systematical arrangements of the more modern botanists, especially of Linnæus and his disciples, they have been altogether omitted. Much valuable information likewise occurs relative to the other branches of natural history.—We hope then, that the following extracts, containing a topography of the countries between the Terek and the Kur, will prove acceptable to our geographical readers.

TOPOGRAPHY of the COUNTRIES betwixt  
the TEREK and KUR.

THE tract of land situate along the Caspian sea, between the rivers Terek and Kur, whose length, from the 39th to the 44th degree of northern latitude, amounts to 75 German miles, but whose breadth is various, and for the most part inconsiderable in proportion to its length, contains

somewhat more than 2500 French square-miles; and is divided into three provinces, Kumük, Daghestan, and Schirwan, of which the first is more dependent on Russia, and the two latter on Persia.

The *Province of Kumük*, between the rivers Terek and Koifu (*Korsui* or *Koyun-Sui*\*) comprehends a fertile plain watered by these two rivers and by the Akfai and Kasma, and the next adjoining mountains to the west. It is under the government of several Kumük Beks, of whom the two most powerful reside in the cities Akfai and Endery (called by the Russians *Andrewka*) at the foot of the mountains; and is inhabited by the Kumük and Nogai Tartars, and by Armenian and Georgian merchants, who dwell in the cities. In winter the Lesgians (*Lesghä* or *Leki*, in Russian, *Lesghinzi*) descend likewise with their herds from the mountains into the plain; for the liberty of doing which they pay a tribute. The Nogai Tartars keep numerous herds, and dwell in moveable felt-huts, near the wells and banks of the rivers and canals. The length of this province is about eleven, and the breadth eight, German miles.

*Daghestan* (or Mountain-land) between the Koifu and the rivulet Rubas, comprehends four small states: 1, the territory of the Schamchal (*Schamm-Ghal* or properly *Schababal*) stretches about 14 German miles along the shore of the Caspian sea from the Kuru-Koifu (a branch of the Koifu, which is destitute of water except when the snow dissolves in the mountains, and is therefore called the *dry Koifu*) to the rivulet Urufai-Bulak (Russian Spring); and is in breadth from seven to eight German miles. The plain is mostly in tillage and produces corn; being well watered and fertilized by the rivers and brooks which descend from the neighbouring mountains, and are divided into a number of canals. In it we find only houses or sheds for cattle: the dwellings of the inhabitants are situated in the mountains, which are covered with woods, steep and intersected by many narrow glens. Between the Ofeni and Manassa (*Manas*), two uncommonly rapid and impetuous

\* The names inclosed within parentheses both here and in the sequel are taken from *Dr. Reinegg's General Historico-topographical Description of Caucasus, &c.* (vol. I. Gotha and Petersburg 1796, with three plates vol. II. Hildesheim and Peterburgh, 1797, with a coloured map)—a work which contains a number of important accounts and observations, from the papers of a man who three times travelled over Mount Caucasus.

rivers which take their rise in the most elevated ridge of the Lesgian mountains, lies Tarki, the capital, on the declivity of the mountain towards the plain. This city contains about 10,000 inhabitants, among whom are many Armenian and Georgian merchants. Another less considerable city Buinacki (*Boinak*) is situated on a rivulet of the same name, where it flows forth from the mountains.

2. The territory of the *Uzmey*, between the Urufai-Bulak and the little Darbach, is for the most part mountainous, about eight German miles in length along the coast, and equally broad. It is watered by three pretty considerable rivers, the Chamraseni; the great Buam (*Buamp*), and the great Darbach, which are divided into small canals for the purposes of irrigation; and by several brooks, the Intsché, Bafchli (*Barjchli*), the little Buam or Sheriff-river, &c. This tract of country produces wood and corn in abundance, and is well-inhabited. The *Uzmey* (*Uzum*) resides in Bafchli, a small town situated on the brook of the same name at the distance of four German miles from the Caspian sea. On the Intsché lies the city of Ottemisch, and many villages on the mountains. The inhabitants along the banks of the Buam are Kaidaks; on the Darbach, Karakaidaks; and between the mouths of the great Buam and Darbach, Bereközes.

3. The territory of Derbent (*Derbend*) is very inconsiderable in extent, being only four German miles in length on the sea-coast, and extending from one and a half to two miles inland; and owes its importance solely to the advantageous situation of the city of Derbent. The Darbach and Rubas form the northern and southern boundaries: between these rivers lies a broad and partly marshy level, intersected by many small brooks; on this plain we here and there meet with beautiful and well cultivated corn-fields. The city of Derbent forms an oblong square on the declivity of an eminence, and is surrounded with a wall built of hewn stone, which is at least five fathoms high, in many places 30 feet thick, and fortified with a number of round and square towers. On the highest point lies the fort, Narin Kalé (*Narin Kaläsi*) which is separated by an uncommonly narrow and almost perpendicular cleft in the rock from an eminence which commands the city. The walls of this castle are every where six fathoms, and the towers eight fathoms high. "The walls of Derbent," says Reineggs, "are built for eternity, and a

bold piece of architecture,"—and speak of Narin Kalé: "The fort and its construction is indeed worthy of the attention of the architect and engineer: but it here never answers the purposes of a regular defence, as it lies too high to defend the city, and too far distant to cover the harbour." According to the latest observations Derbent is situated in  $41^{\circ} 52'$  northern latitude; and on the 16th of June 1796 the variation of the magnetic needle was there  $11^{\circ}, 41' 20''$  to the east.

4. Tabasseran (*Tabäffaran*) lies between the Darbach and Rubas, towards their sources; extending about six German miles inland from above the territory of Derbent as far as the highest ridge of the Lesgian mountains, which is here very rocky and woody. Reineggs calculates the strength of the different tribes inhabiting Tabasseran, who besides the Tartarian speak another language peculiar to themselves, at about 10,000 families; and according to him the reigning family have held the sovereignty over the country for more than six hundred years.

*Schirwan* is more extensive and important than the two preceding divisions; and therefore deserves to be more fully described. It is about 43 German miles in length from the mouth of the Rubas to that of the Kur; the breadth, from the sea-shore, is various: on the Rubas  $3\frac{1}{2}$  German miles, in the neighbourhood of Kuba  $8\frac{1}{4}$ , from the mouth of the rivulet Ata above 11, from the point of the peninsula Abscharon to the Kur, where the road from New-Schamachi leads across it to the city of Ganscha, about 34 miles; and thence along the Kur to the mouth of that river it gradually becomes narrower.

With regard to the natural state of the country, Schirwan may be divided into four districts: 1, the plain at the foot of the mountains, between the Rubas and the Ata; 2, the dry and naked ridge of mountains from the Atatschai\* to the plain on the left bank of the Kur; 3, the plain on the Kur; 4, the more elevated mountainous region which bounds the three other districts.—With regard to its political division, Schirwan comprehends, 1, the territory of the Chan of Kuba; 2, the tract of country conquered by the Chan of Kuba on the other side of the Atatschai; 3, the territory of Sallian; 4, the territory subject to the Chan of Baku; 5, the territory of the Chan of Scha-

\* *Tjchäi* signifies a rivulet; *Atatschai* therefore is the Rivulet Ata.



machi; 6, the territory of the Chan of Scheki.

NATURAL DIVISION OF SCHIRWAN.  
*Plain between the Rubas and Atatschai.*

THIS plain extends about 18 German miles in length along the shore of the Caspian sea; in breadth about seven miles; and is inclosed in the form of a bow by the high ridge of mountains which from Derbent gradually recedes from the coast, and at the mouth of the Alatschai again approaches it. The numerous little woods and thickets, and the villages interspersed between them, and surrounded with the most beautiful orchards and vineyards, and fine plantations of mulberry-trees, give a most pleasing aspect to this part of Schirwan; which is watered by a number of rivers that take their rise in the neighbouring ridge of mountains, whose summit is throughout the year covered with snow. On leaving the mountain, these rivers which are rapid and impetuous in their course, and impregnated with fine earthy particles in solution, branch out into several arms: but their beds are of no great depth, and filled with large fragments of rock. The most considerable of them are: the Gurgeni, somewhat more than two German miles distant from the Rubas; the Samur, somewhat more than one mile distant from the Gurgeni, which rises very high and flows with great rapidity in summer; and has this remarkable property, that its depth and the force of its current varies according to the different times of the day; and moreover that at a considerable distance from its bed, in places situated higher, hollows and ditches are frequently on a sudden filled with water, though not a trace of it was there to be seen a moment before. About two miles farther south, several arms of the Kefartschai flow at various distances, through a tract of country about two German miles broad. From the southern branch or proper bed of the Kefartschai there is a distance of more than three English miles to the Deli: on the right bank of the latter, at its efflux from the mountains, lies Kubain  $41^{\circ}$ ,  $24'$  north latitude; and at its mouth the village Nizabad with a small and inconvenient harbour. Then follow, at intervals of from four to five English miles, the Aktschai, Karatschai, Dschagidschich; three English miles from the last, the Belboh; and at an equal distance from it the Schabran, on whose left bank formerly stood the im-

portant city of the same name: but of which only a few ruins are now visible. Then follow, at the distance of about 10 English miles and a half the rivulet Ewitsché; eighteen miles farther the rivulet Güyjen, and about 10 miles from it the Atatschai.

*The dry and naked mountainous Region from the Atatschai to the Plain on the Kur.*

THE western boundary runs over the more elevated ridge, covered with trees and abounding with springs, which varies but little in its whole course through Schirwan. Thence to the Caspian sea the breadth of this tract is very considerable in many places, where the shore projects in the form of a promontory: e. g. above 14 German miles from the mouth of the Seguté or Kosutschai to the heights near New-Schamachi. In length it is about 17 German miles. The tract nearest to the sea is the most sterile and arid, especially in the neighbourhood of the city of Baku, where the argillaceous soil is impregnated with salt, petroleum and naphtha. To Baku however this is a source of wealth: as it draws a considerable revenue from the sale of the naphtha, petroleum, and salt. This city is situated on a peninsula called Abscharon, on which there are not only the most numerous and best sources of naphtha and petroleum, and salt-lakes; but the surface is almost every where inflammable. Of all the rivers in this mountainous tract the Pirsagat only falls into the sea to the south of Baku: all the other rivulets which take their rise in the more elevated ridge fall into the Kur.

*Plain on the Left Bank of the Kur.*

It stretches up the Kur  $28\frac{1}{2}$  German miles; and its greatest breadth is from eight to ten miles. The above-described mountainous tract, and farther inland a part of the more elevated ridge, encompass this plain. In the vicinity of the river, the land is subject to inundations, and overgrown with high reed-grass: towards the sea it is brackish and barren; but fertile towards the mountains. About 14 miles upwards from its mouth the Kur receives from the right the Aras, and there on the left bank is situated a large village named Dschawat. After its junction with the Aras, the Kur is above 70 fathoms broad, and only so far navigable: the rocks in the bed of the river obstructing the navigation higher up. At about 4 German miles from the sea it branches out into a number of arms, the northernmost

most and southernmost of which are the most considerable. The islands formed by them belong to Schirwan. On the northern main-arm lies the town of Sallian, which properly consists of a number of villages extending along the river, and owes its prosperity to the uncommonly productive fishery in the Kur.

*The more elevated Mountainous Region.*

This is the most extensive of the four districts. The highest ridges of mountains in it are: the Schachdag behind Kuba, in the territory of the Khanbutai, who reigns over the numerous tribe of the Kafi Kumuks inhabiting the high mountainous tract between the Samur and Deli;—and the Khalader, behind Old Schamachi, in the territory of the Uma Chan, (*Umm Kan*), to whom the Awars, a Lefgian tribe, are subject. The summits of these mountains are continually covered with snow. The many springs, brooks and rivers which arise in the mountains fertilize the narrow glens. The most fruitful of all, and presenting the most beautiful and agreeably varying landscapes, are the mountains in the vicinity of Kuba. Behind Old-Schamachi, which is situated on the river Akfu about four German miles from New Schamachi, and in whose extensive ruins scarcely a hundred families now dwell, the southern declivities of the mountains are planted with vines.

POLITICAL DIVISION OF SCHIRWAN.

*Territory of the Chan of Kuba.*

IT comprehends the more elevated mountainous tracts between the Rubas and Atatschai as far as Lefgistan, and the above-described beautiful and fertile plain, and is the best and most populous part of Schirwan. The capital, Kuba, situated on the high and steep banks of the Deli, is a small place, and fortified with a wall and towers. Hassan, the present Chan, who is not yet of age, is under the protection of the Russians. He was raised to the throne by them, after the flight of his brother Tschich Ali, in the year 1796.

*Conquests of the Chans of Kuba and Derbent beyond the Atatschai.*

BEFORE the time of Feth Ali Chan\*,

\* He died on the 26th of April 1796. His son Achmed Chan succeeded him, but died on the 20th of Nov. 1796. Then succeeded Feth-Ali's second son Tschich (*Schik*) Ali, who made his escape in the year 1796. after having been obliged to give up Derbent to the Russians.

who possessed the territory of Kuba by hereditary right, and added to it by conquest, besides the city of Derbent, almost all Schirwan, the possessions of the Chans of Baku and Schamachi began on the right bank of the Atatschai. The former possessed the tract on the coast to a certain distance inland; the latter all the lands thence to the border of Lefgistan. But Feth Ali took from the Chan of Baku the greatest part of his territory, and left him only the city of Baku with a very small district adjoining to it. This conquest is however of little value, as it consists only of barren and thinly peopled mountainous tracts.

*The Territory of Sallian*

COMPREHENDS the city of Sallian and the neighbouring plain on the left of the Kur, and is subject to the Chan of Kuba, who sends thither a *saib* or vicegerent to govern it. The fishery in the Kur, which is chiefly carried on by Russian subjects from the city of Astracan and other parts of the government of the same name, is said to bring in annually about 50,000 rubels in silver.

*Territory of the Chan of Baku.*

AT present it is reduced to the peninsula Abscharon situated on the left side of the Suguite (*Sugaité*); and is one of the most barren and arid parts of Schirwan; but is of importance on account of the large quantities of salt and petroleum which it produces, and of the commodious and spacious harbour of Baku, the only one for a great extent of coast on this side of the Caspian sea. The salt goes for the most part by land to Schamachi; but the naphta is exported chiefly to Ghilan, where, on account of the silk-worms, they burn it instead of oil in their lamps. The district of Baku contains, besides the city, about thirty villages. The name of the present Chan is Hussein Kuli.

*Territory of the Chan of Schamachi.*

THE whole of the tract of land beyond the Atatschai, as far as the territory of the Chan of Schiki and Lefgistan, and the upper part of the plain on the left side of the Kur, compose this formerly important and powerful Chandom, whose population and prosperity has been much diminished by continual feuds and commotions since the time of Nadir Shah. The ruins of the former capital Old Schamachi evince the wealth of its inhabitants: we there find beautiful moschs built of hewn stone, and with vaulted cupolas, and other



other massive public edifices, against which time and the fury of barbarous conquerors have yet effected but little. Under Feth Ali, Chan of Kuba and Derbent, who conquered Schamachi, and had either taken prisoners or driven out of the country those belonging to the family of the native Chans, Old Schamachi was again inhabited, and New Schamachi was deserted and lay in ruins; it was however restored by him, and from that time till 1795 enjoyed peace and tranquillity. But in that year it was destroyed by the usurper Aga Mahomed Chan; and the number of the inhabitants does not seem to be at present more than from 5 to 6000, among whom there are many Armenian merchants, who trade in silk stuffs of an inferior quality. After the decease of Feth Ali the former reigning family regained possession of the whole district. Hassem and Mustapha, sons of Agassé Chan, brother of the prince who had been expelled by Feth Ali, contended for the sovereignty; but Hassem was at last in 1796 established in the Chanship under the protection of the Russians.

In the vicinity of Old and New Schamachi, between the higher mountains, there are several villages, inhabited entirely by Armenians. Some of the country people in the more level parts lead a nomadical life in moveable huts, constructed with wicker-work, and covered with felt and mats made of reed-grass.

#### *Territory of the Chan of Scheki.*

IT is situated in the elevated ridge of mountains on the Kur, and is bounded by the preceding, by Gaussha, Georgia and Lefgistan. The name of the capital is Nuchi (*Nugbi*, likewise *Scheki*), and of the present sovereign Selim Chan. Nuchi consists of 300 houses, and is defended by a strong castle, formerly called Kara Hissar, at present Gelläsin Göräsin, which resisted the victorious troops of Nadir Shah. The population of the city and of the village belonging thereto amounts to about 2800 families. To the south of Nuchi, on the bank of the Kur, lies a large and flourishing market-town, called Akdasch, and consisting of 300 houses, to which all the neighbouring nations resort to trade and barter their commodities.

#### *For the Monthly Magazine.*

STATE OF SOCIETY, MANNERS, &c. in  
CARLISLE.

HAVING read with great pleasure in your Magazine Sketches of Manners, &c. in many principal Towns in  
MONTHLY MAG. No. 71.

Great Britain, I beg leave to add to the stock of such pleasing information, by the following Account of Carlisle.

The city of Carlisle is beautifully situated in a rich and extensive vale in the north-east part of Cumberland, formed principally by the river Eden, but diversified by the Caldew, and the Petteril. With the sweet accompaniment of three romantic rivers, each assisted with rich and appropriate scenery, the situation of Carlisle may be easily imagined to be characterised by rural elegance, and to be highly capable of the improvements of agriculture, the embellishments of the picturesque gardener, and favourable in a very eminent degree to the studies of the painter and the poet. The beautiful situation of Carlisle is not properly felt by those who always reside there; the eye that is accustomed to a beautiful prospect, at length passes it unnoticed, and, having no scale to judge from, becomes by habit, totally insensible of the grandeur that surrounds it. It is thus with respect to the inhabitants of Keswick, the neighbourhood of Loch-olmond, and many of the most picturesque parts of Switzerland.

The inhabitants of Carlisle, considered in general, tho' they have undoubtedly made great progress in the improvements, that have distinguished the state of society in Britain at the close of the 18th century, are yet very far behind both their southern and northern neighbours. The remoteness of Carlisle from the English metropolis is against its improvement. Tho' the situation of Carlisle is so nearly approximated to Scotland, the manners and customs of the inhabitants are, or intended to be, purely English. But it would be a desirable thing if all national difference were entirely banished: then would Carlisle, instead of being considered as at the verge of the kingdom, hold a respectable situation, considered as a central city in Great Britain.

About the beginning of the last century Carlisle was a poor dejected city, the houses deserted, the trade decayed, and every institution bearing marks of the indigence and the indolence of the inhabitants. Without trade, without a spirit for manufactures or commerce, it sunk into a large village, with streets overgrown with grass, and with houses without inhabitants. The officers of the cathedral and of the corporation became not only the most respectable, but indeed the most numerous, part of the inhabitants.

Tracing the state of Carlisle farther back, before the union of the two crowns,

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its situation was still worse. The predatory bands of the Scots in the time of peace, and the armies of Scotland in the time of war, occasioned the inhabitants of Carlisle and the neighbourhood to live in a continual state of trepidation and alarm. Its walls were scaled, its buildings destroyed, and the country around frequently laid waste. But these times, so productive of mutual animosity, outrage, and danger, have passed away; and the present witness two countries, which had been united by local situation and language, now cemented for the purpose of mutual friendship and improvement.

The short space of half a century has produced the most beneficial effects in the city of Carlisle: manufactories were erected and were productive of profit; the spirit of indolence gave way to a spirit of enterprize, some of the most opulent inhabitants set forward print-fields, factories for spinning and weaving cotton; to these branches of trade was added the making of whips, hats, and fish hooks. In a little time the poor depopulated city began to exhibit marks of internal improvement, its streets were thronged with inhabitants, and its suburbs extended to a considerable degree; meanwhile the population increased to more than three times the number of inhabitants.

At the period we are speaking of (perhaps about 1780) literature, the arts and sciences had made little or no progress: the principal inhabitants were still those remains of gentility, who think themselves the very apex of fashion with a fortune of 200 or 300*l.* per annum; with ideas drawn by descent from their gothic ancestors, which only enabled them to distinguish the taste of their wine from the flavour of their tea; they held their card parties, their assemblies, and their routs. The citizens were still as lethargic, and as far from receiving any mental improvement; content to doze away their evenings in discussing the merits of the American War, or in anticipating the excesses of a contested election. About this period the state of literature experienced a sensible change: the occasional residence of Bishop Law and his family had given a kind of patronage to the few literary characters that lived in Carlisle; but a love of letters was scarcely kept alive, till Archdeacon Paley made himself known to the world as a moral philosopher. A considerable period before this, the ingenious family of Gilpin, who then resided in Carlisle, encouraged a taste for the fine arts; especially painting, and music. But the father being dead,

and the sons removed; the taste they had encouraged soon declined. The residence of Dr. Paley however gave a kind of re-animating effect to the genius of the people of Carlisle. As a philosopher, he was admired and revered; as a preacher, universally followed.

Ignorance gave place to a well-formed taste, a desire to be informed, and a wish to be gratified. From the period that Dr. Paley published his *Philosophy*, the press of Carlisle began to be respectably employed, and it has given to the world (with some crudities) works of merit in many branches of science, history, divinity, and poetry. Another acquisition to the inhabitants of Carlisle was the late Mr. Howard the mathematician. The obligations of the people of Carlisle to Mr. Howard are beyond expression: as a teacher of mathematics and those branches of education which concern the business of common life, his labours were productive of the most salutary effects; and it must be confessed, that he was repaid with persecution and neglect.

When a spirit of literary inquiry is begun, it is not easily repressed; future years saw some of the youths of Carlisle actuated by those enthusiastic wishes that lead to painting and poetry. The country around was highly favourable to these studies, its woods, and its rivers, and the pastoral manners of the rural inhabitants. The poetical world is not unacquainted with the beautiful specimens of oriental poetry by Mr. Carlyle, the polished verse of Mr. Sanderson, or the paintings of Mr. Smirke, Mr. Head, and Mr. Smith. These were preceded by others still more celebrated: Dr. Brown the author of *Barbarossa*, Mr. Gilpin the tourist, and his brother the celebrated painter. Besides there are others who by their compositions and their drawings merit not only the praise of their fellow-citizens but likewise of the public at large.

There is one thing that is certainly the subject of regret; the public schools in Carlisle have not sufficient patronage from the magistrates: the teachers are suffered to languish in poverty, and the momentous business of education is neglected and forgotten. The Greek and Latin languages are certainly very well taught in the grammar-school, but the youth have no opportunity here of acquiring a knowledge of the higher branches of the mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, astronomy, or logic.

While we are taking a view of the progress of literature, &c. in Carlisle, it would



would be invidious not to notice Mr. Jollie, the proprietor of the History of Cumberland, and also of the Carlisle Journal: it must be confessed that it is greatly owing to his public spirit and liberality, that a taste for books and for literary conversation so universally distinguishes the inhabitants of this city. Unassisted by the titled or the great, he undertook at his individual expense the publication of a valuable and extensive County History; by which he called forth into action the talents of many ingenious correspondents, and rendered the county at large an essential obligation, by rescuing it from oblivion, and the memory of its great men from neglect. Sometime after the History of Cumberland was finished; Mr. Jollie set forward the Carlisle Journal, for which undertaking (as it adds to the respectability of the place, and is highly serviceable to the merchant and manufacturer, as a vehicle for advertising) he certainly has great claims to the encouragement of all who wish for the improvement of the city of Carlisle. Mr. Jollie is the centre round whom all the young men of genius revolve; his shop and his library are the lounge, where topics of science and polite literature are discussed; and the constant supply of new books of merit, which he keeps, is an acquisition the value of which is unspeakably great.

The manners of the people of Carlisle, thus attenuated by philosophic study, thus refined by reading and reflection, have assumed a character of late, particularly social, elegant, and agreeable. It is not a spirit of false philosophy and speculative inquiry, that distinguishes the people of Carlisle, but good sense directed to the noblest purposes, the study of CHRISTIANITY and sound morality. A circumstance that has tended to diffuse the most amiable construction of Christianity, and to make it the delightful task of the young and the old, the gay and the severe, was the appointment of the celebrated Dr. Milner to the deanery of Carlisle. His Sermons, so masterly, so evangelical, and so pathetic, attracted the attention and admiration of all ranks, and of all persuasions; his sermons were eagerly listened to, the admirable principles of Christianity, described with all the fire and sublime animation of genius, took hold of the minds of his auditors; and it is but just to notice, that the labours of this celebrated divine have been the means of spreading that belief, which cannot fail to render people happy, content and peaceable, and in-

spired with the glorious prospect of immortality.

The people of Carlisle are divided into three classes: those are what are called the *Gentry*, the manufacturers, and the tradespeople. The manners of the first class are too much tinctured with the antiquated rust of family pride and ostentation, to render them either pleasing or useful members of society; with some of these, genius or learning has no claims to that admiration, which the world has assigned them. But these strictures are only applicable to a very few. There are many of the leading characters in Carlisle, and a considerable portion of these of the fair sex, who are distinguished by the christian virtues, good sense and easy affability; who encourage merit, promote virtue, and relieve distress. The second class, by far the most opulent, is animated by public spirit, the desire of improvement, benevolence and intelligence; and it is to them that the people must look up to as the promoters of the improvement and encreasing prosperity of the city. The third class are ingenious, laborious, and distinguished by integrity. Between the two last mentioned classes, there is no barrier; the rich man associates with the poor man, and the sensible and intelligent require nothing but good behaviour, to introduce them to the intimacy of their superiors in wealth and consequence. One spirit so much animates the people of this town, that they resemble an extensive family; they are not congregated together for the purpose of taking mutual advantage of each other, but for the purpose of smoothing down the difficulties of life, and rendering civil society what it ought to be, the means of mutual happiness, confidence, and esteem.

—Having given a sketch of the present state of the city, I cannot quit the subject without indulging a wish for its farther improvement and extension. The old decayed wall still circumscribes this improving city, and confines its limits. Will not some auspicious period see this nuisance removed, by which the town would assume a different appearance? Tho' the situation of Carlisle is healthy, yet its crowded lanes and alleys render the lower class of the inhabitants liable to the visitation of continual epidemic fevers: the improvements in medicine and chemistry, aided by cleanliness and openness, would quickly extirpate this pest; and the poor, squalid with confinement and want of air, would bloom with the floridness of health. This, if the

only consequence which would result from the proposed removal, is sufficient to incite the inhabitants to effect so desirable an object: but the advantages would be innumerable; new streets would be opened, elegant buildings erected, where exhausted industry might refresh itself with the loveliest prospects of nature; villas would embellish the approaches to the town and ornament its appearance; the value of the adjacent land would increase, and agriculture would feel an additional incentive. But while we are indulging in these fancied improvements, we must stop to remark the neglected state of its public buildings: the town-house and guildhall are awkward and inelegant; the bridges are mean, dangerous, and narrow. The taste for music is so much degenerated that even the Cathedral can scarcely be said to possess an organ. Its public libraries are not supported with the spirit they require, and the strength of constituted authority sometimes slumbers over petty vices and mischievous depredation.

I have indulged, perhaps, on this subject with too much prolixity; if it be uninteresting to general readers, and appear swollen with imaginary consequence, my apology must be,

‘That little things are great to little men.’

Tho’ this essay will escape the notice of many, it will claim, it is to be hoped, the notice of some whose youthful days were passed amid the scenes here described, who, tho’ now dwelling, like me, in a distant country, yet still retain a lively impression of all that can endear rural beauty, friendship and benevolence, to the human heart!

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE propriety of giving women the same pay as men, for acting with equal success in the same station, has long been so forcibly impressed upon my mind, that I cannot resist my inclination to give you the reasons for the opinion I have formed on the subject, in reply to the inquiry of your correspondent S. S.

*First,* It is obvious that the absurdity of custom can never overthrow or diminish the authority of the immutable law of justice, which directs that women should receive equal rewards with men, for the same services equally performed.

*Secondly,* The sound policy of calling forth the abilities of every individual of the community, for the benefit of the whole, by the stimulus of an adequate

reward, is a principle that should be extended to both sexes; a change that would improve the female character, and convert its present insignificance into usefulness. The stage, the fine arts, and literary composition, are the principal departments in which an equality of honour and profit is to be obtained by the competitors of either sex; the good effects of which are visible in the greater proportion of female excellence in these, than in the other professions of life, notwithstanding the usual obstacles to success, from the want of a classical education.

*Thirdly,* Humanity unites with policy, in enforcing the advantage of providing resources for women of all ranks, whereby they may gain an honourable support, when deprived of the customary protection of male relatives.

These reasons appear to me sufficiently conclusive, to authorize S. S. and his coadjutors to pay the teachers of the school, over which they preside, in proportion to their merits only, without regard to sex. The probability of exciting the mistresses of the school to unusual exertions by this extraordinary act of justice may be added, and if successful, by a proportionate improvement in the pupils, will do away the imputation of misapplying the funds of the institution. The inequality of the wages of men and women for the same services, is a glaring evil, which stands greatly in need of reform. This disproportion doubtless had its origin in the early periods of society, when laborious works and military achievements were alone held in estimation: but in the present advanced state of civilization, the case is altered, and intellect and skill have superseded the brutal efforts of mere strength; the multiplied wants of our day have given value to a variety of talents, which may be advantageously exercised by either sex.

The interests of morality require the abolition of this absurd and unjust depreciation of female talent, as it certainly operates as a check to the exertions of women, and tends to multiply the herd of those unhappy frail-ones, who fall a prey to seduction; and who, in their turn, become seducers, and inveigle our sons, our brothers, and our husbands, into the paths of destruction.

Jan. 15, 1801.

P. W.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING frequently been instructed as well as amused by those ingenious



ous sketches of Society and Manners, with which the public has been from time to time favoured through the medium of your valuable miscellany; the perusal of a very inaccurate delineation of the inhabitants of Sunderland in your last number was not unaccompanied with the strongest feelings of astonishment and regret. Fully aware of the difficulties which must ever attend these characteristic descriptions, the scanty materials of the passing traveller, and the partial bias to which a resident, uninfluenced by acrimonious motives, will be naturally inclined; I should not have entered the lists of controversy with your late correspondent, had trifling or immaterial mistakes alone pervaded the tenor of his account. But, Sir, the reputation of a very respectable society is publicly arraigned, crimes, unknown to its members, are charged upon a large community, and unqualified assertions or mistated facts, which uncontradicted will acquire the stamp of authenticity, demand an early refutation. Aware, indeed, of his own insufficiency, your correspondent R. H. calls on some more competent writer to *perfect those features the outlines of which alone he attempted to portray*. But if these outlines convey but a very imperfect resemblance of the original, or in fact would apply to any other original of a similar species with equal aptitude, their delineation rather encumbers the canvass than assists towards the completion of a more perfect design.

It becomes, then, a duty, before any further description of this vicinity is attempted, to rectify several mistakes into which your correspondent has fallen, to contradict some assertions which he has very confidently made, and to generalize a few particulars which are stated as distinctively characteristic of this town. After premising that *the town of Sunderland has been rising for several years into a state of respectability, on account of its commercial importance*, it is somewhat singular that R. H. should sarcastically observe that *the accumulation of wealth, to the exclusion of nearly every other pursuit, appears to be the principal object of its inhabitants*. Is not this the natural characteristic of the many in every commercial town; and to what must we attribute the boasted superiority of Britain over other nations in her fabrics or her trade, if not to the ardent activity of the inhabitants in their several professional pursuits? The philosopher may, indeed, investigate with scientific precision the principles of agriculture, manufactures; and commerce, and important

discoveries frequently reward the labours of his diligent research: but the mass of mankind must ever guide the plough, the loom, and the sail, and their exertions alone can give the due effect to his more comprehensive plans. The love of gain is, I believe, the grand axis on which the wheel of public interest revolves. Remove its all-propelling force, and by what other stimulant shall a spirit of general industry be excited? The acquisition of wealth, when it degenerates not into avarice, nor instigates to oppression, ought never to be deemed an unworthy motive. It raises the individual in the great scale of society, and furthers the performance of the noblest social duties. The recreations of a commercial or indeed of any other society must necessarily vary; uniformity of taste cannot pervade numbers, and a multiplicity of amusements are the natural consequences of increasing wealth. The inhabitants of Sunderland are allowed to derive their secondary enjoyments from the *theatre, assemblies, and routs*. Is there any thing distinctively peculiar in this? Dramatic representations have been a favourite and certainly a laudable resource in almost every age and country of the civilized world. Is there a town of equal consequence throughout the British Empire where they are not at the present moment in equal vogue? Assemblies and routs are the fashionable propensities of every polished society, where they are not restrained by enthusiasm and bigotry; and in Sunderland those meetings are conducted upon the most liberal plan. *That barbarous and inhuman diversion of cock-fighting*, which your correspondent so confidently declares *to be in high estimation*, is absolutely unknown. In Sunderland or Bishop Wearmouth a single cockpit does not exist, nor are any of the principal inhabitants addicted to this reprobate amusement. The active engagements of trade afford but little leisure for literary acquirements or the advancement of intellectual excellence, and the man of science rarely fixes his residence in a secondary commercial town:—that *the society in Sunderland is inferior in these attainments to that of almost every other town of equal importance in the kingdom*, is however a hardy assertion, inadmissible from the pen of a writer who has proved himself so incompetent to the subject he has voluntarily attempted to discuss. Like Liverpool it may not boast the classic elegance of a *Roscoe*, the critical acumen of a *Currie*; nor with Bristol lay claim to the soaring genius or enraptured muse of a *Southey*, a *Coleridge* or a *Cottle*; yet it has been

been dignified with the residence of men of comprehensive understandings, cultivated intellect and scientific research. A spirit of inquiry pervades a considerable portion of the inhabitants, nor ought the generality to rank below the level of any other commercial town. If we are to believe your correspondent, *reading of all descriptions meets with but little encouragement here.* Circulating libraries, however, are allowed to exist: and I can assure you, sir, that novel readers have given such ample support to one of these, that its librarian is continually augmenting already considerable collection. A reading society is at the same time alluded to, but declared to contain very few works of any intrinsic value; yet it is afterwards admitted that since its establishment a rising spirit of literary emulation has been partially excited; nay this spirit is even allowed to be, though faintly, increasing with the exertions of some of the most active and intelligent inhabitants to encourage and promote it. To what good purpose could all their encouragement tend, if we admit with R. H. that their library contains but very few works of any intrinsic value? The subscription library, to which R. H. alludes, was established on the 2d. of February 1795, and originated in a small but intelligent portion of the community. The worthy gentleman to whose auspices its establishment is attributed was not an original member, nor at the period of its formation an inhabitant of the town, but he has since repeatedly filled the office of president with activity and zeal. The success which has attended it has far exceeded the hopes of its founders, and its members are continually upon the increase. The collection of books is certainly not large, but it merits the character of as choice a selection as any institution of a similar extent. To the productions of several of the best writers of the present day in history, philosophy, and the belles-lettres, some standard works of an earlier date, and approved translations from ancient and foreign languages are added, forming, if not the best possible library for its size, certainly the best practicable when dependent on a variety of tastes.

To the merits of an eminent moralist and divine much and deserved eulogium is undoubtedly due, and we believe that during his parochial residence the duties of his station are strictly fulfilled. His discourses from the pulpit must generally instruct whilst they delight every rational christian, and the respectability of his private character claims very distinguished regard.

But those spirited measures for the improvement and benefit of the place, those active exertions as far as the moral reputation of the town is concerned\* with which he is complimented by R. H. exceed the means of any individual efforts, and the worthy archdeacon would undoubtedly smile at the exaggerated praises of his inflated panegyrist.

Mr. Editor, I now conclude with hoping that when the ingenious writer again undertakes to extend your instructive views of local topography by any other statement of the society and manners of a provincial town, he will be more fortunate in the selection of his materials, more candid in the execution of his design.

Feb. 18, 1801.

M. Y.

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for the YEAR 1800, by JÉRÔME DE LALANDE, DELIVERED on his ENTRANCE into the FRENCH COLLEGE.

The last century has produced many remarkable events in astronomy: telescopes indeed and Kepler's laws and attraction will place it before every other. Nothing was before achieved, and the century when astronomers began to labour should be that of discoveries. We have been furnished with twelve memorable epochs,—A new and principal planet, eight satellites discovered, the return of comets known and demonstrated, with sixty-eight new comets observed; the aberration and nutation of the stars, Venus's transit, with the precise distance of the sun and all the planets; the form of the earth with its irregularities; calculations as to inequalities produced by attraction, and principally with respect to Jupiter and Saturn, which have afforded correct tables of each planet, and its satellite; lunar tables, the most important, so precise as to ascertain its motion within a quarter of a minute; and lastly 50,000 stars observed: to these may be added, improvements on astronomical instruments: sectors, meridian telescopes, whole circles, reflecting circles, Short's and Herschel's telescopes, compensation balances, and marine time keepers, all of which have assumed a new face during the last century.

The conclusion of the last century was remarkable on many accounts. Some days before the conclusion of 1799, C. Mechain made the discovery of a comet in Ophiuchus; Messier likewise observed it. Mechain and Burckhardt took an early opportunity of calculating its elements.

What was deemed difficult fifty years since, is now but the labour of a few hours. This

\* The cock-fighters, according to R. H. seem to have escaped his notice; but no wonder—non-entities cannot injure the moral reputation of a town.

comes



comet was only perceivable for a few days, and to the naked eye appeared as a star of the fifth or sixth magnitude. This makes the 9th whose orbits have been calculated. Its calculation was also made in Germany by M. Olbers and M. De Wahl.

The arduous labour with regard to the stars, which commenced August 5, 1789, has been vigorously continued and happily terminated by Le Français Lalande. He has determined the places of 50,000 stars, from the pole to two or three degrees below the tropic of Capricorn; and with Burckhardt has commenced a review of the zodiacal constellations, in the hope of discovering some new planets. Madame Le Français having reduced 10,000 stars, has commenced the reduction of the whole number with unexampled spirit.

The close of the century has also been particularly distinguished by the theory of the moon.

June the 13th Laplace made known a new result of the theory, which is a nutation of the lunar orbit, the result of the earth's oblate form. By this inequality we may infer, that the lunar orbit, instead of moving with a constant inclination to the ecliptic, moves in a plane, and passes the equinoxes between the equator and ecliptic, inclining to the latter at an angle of six or seven seconds. He finds also an inequality of the moon, depending on the longitude of the node, which is six seconds.

The course of the moon for 1002 years was attended with a difficulty now removed. The observations of the Arabians in the 10th century were of the greatest importance in this respect.

The Institute proposed, as the subject of a prize, the comparison of numerous observations of the moon, with the tables to fix the epochs of the lunar longitude, of the apogee and the node. Burg and Bouvard, who shared the prize, have given new determinations of the moon's motion, so well founded, that there is reason to believe their tables will never vary more than fifteen or twenty seconds; viz. one half or a third less than Mason's, published in England. Dr. Maskelyne made him undertake them by determining the co-efficients of twenty-four equations of Mayer's tables by comparison with Bradley's.

The equations discovered by De La Place, have brought them to greater perfection, and nothing now remains but the latitude.

Burg has made a calculation of 3233 of Maskelyne's observations, to certify the epoch of the moon. He also determined with more correctness Mason's twenty-four equations of the moon. Madame Lavit calculated upwards of 500 places of the moon for Bouvard's researches.

That able astronomer Burckhardt, calculated lunar tables, according to Burg's results, for the use of astronomers setting out on a

distant expedition; as there may be situations when it will be important for them to have exact calculations of the longitude.

The French Board of Longitude has offered a prize of 250l for more perfect lunar tables, which will shortly be obtained. This branch, so important to astronomy and navigation, which has occupied full 100 years, is thus terminated in the most satisfactory manner.

De Parceval has concluded the grand analytical theory of the moon, giving precise formulæ for more equations than are mentioned in the before quoted tables. De La Place is likewise occupied on the theory of the moon. He has finished a memoir of the satellites of Saturn and Herschel's planet. He proves that the satellite of Saturn has an inclination, and ascertains the motion of its nodes.

Vidal has sent the rarest observations on Mercury, made at Mirepoix. This astonishing observer, who has done more in this respect than all the astronomers in the known world, has forwarded upwards of 500 observations on Mercury. He has been appointed Director of the National Observatory at Toulouse.

Michel Le Français Lalande, my nephew, finding Mars to be the only planet whose tables were still erroneous, calculated anew the observations on that planet. Le Français has presented the Institute with new tables of Mars in tenths of a second, from which it is apprehended a few seconds error only will be found.

Triesnecker has begun a similar work at Vienna, and Oriani at Milan. Wurm also made a calculation of the perturbations of Mars, by Klugel's method, to be found in the Memoirs of the Gottingen Society.

The transit of Mercury over the sun enabled me to verify the place of the aphelion, and by my result there appears no necessity for changing the tables of Mercury.

As to Jupiter, we find the correction to be made in the tables  $+34''$  in the opposition and  $+30''$  in the quadrature.

For Saturn the opposition correction is  $10''$ , nearly the same as the preceding year.

For Herschel's planet I found  $9''$ ; and Von Zach had the same result after his observations.

As to the solar tables, I find 8 or  $10''$  too much in our longitudes: whether this arises from a retardation in the earth's motion for 20 years past, or from some error as to the mean motion in the construction of Delambre's and Von Zach's tables. However this may be, in cases where precision is requisite, I deduct  $10''$  from the sun's place.

Bernier has deduced his observations on the stars up to the year 1800 they will soon be printed.

Delambre is observing with a circle the declinations of the stars of the 1st 2d and 3d magnitude.

The

The account of the astrolabe planisphere discovered by Gail in Synesius, has prompted Delambre to give a long Memoir on the history of astrolabes.

Burckhardt has discovered a formula representing the magnetic needle's declinations, observed at Paris since 1580. It appears, its declination at Paris is 860 years; that the greatest declination west is  $30^{\circ} 4'$  and takes place in 1878: the greatest eastern is only  $23^{\circ}$ .

The printing of tables of sines to thousandth parts of the circle has been completed. Delambre put the last hand to them.

Prony, at the *Bureau du Cadastre*, has also calculated more fully the decimal tables.

In the Ephemerides at Vienna, for 1800 and 1801, Triesnecker has made a collection of all the calculations of eclipses observed since 1747, from thence to deduce the longitudes of the European and American cities, and the errors in the tables. Never was so great a calculation of eclipses; this able astronomer has by this rendered government a most important service.

Goudin has by his Analysis fully determined the eclipse of 1847, the most considerable of the new century. Duvaucel, who has delineated eclipses for 30 years past, has likewise delineated this for every country on the globe. By his diagram it appears that it will be annular in England, France, Turkey and even Cochin China.

Duvaucel has also delineated the eclipse of February 11th, 1804, which will be total and in some countries annular, according to the sun's altitude. It is supposed some voyages will be undertaken on this occasion for determining the differences of the sun's and moon's diameters, the irradiation and inflection. The diagrams of eclipses have hitherto appeared in the Ephemerides of Paris terminating with 1800; and in those of Bologna, which extend as far as 1810: there is but one diagram for 1804; four are wanting, viz. 1802, 1803, 1806, and 1807. Duvaucel proposes to construct them, particularly the two last.

The Memoirs of the French National Institute, vol. ii. contain calculations of two comets, and several eclipses; the theory of the moon's secular equations, by Laplace, is also to be found in the *Mecanique Celeste*, that important work from which several extracts were published by Briot, in the *Magazin Encyclopedique*.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1799 there is a new method of discovering the longitude by two altitudes of the sun, and the interval of time elapsed, by Mr. Lax, Astronomical Professor at Cambridge. Also a fourth catalogue of stars, by Herschel, in order to ascertain their degree of light.

The Transactions for 1800 contain a very curious Memoir by Herschel, on the power which telescopes possess of penetrating into space; viz. rendering visible very remote and faint objects, which, by their want of

light, would be imperceptible were it not for the assistance of instruments; useful remarks on the difference between that force of light and that of enlargement; on the several cases to which either may apply and the means of procuring a proper degree of light. Herschel likewise calculates the loss of light occasioned by mirrors. To him it appears that the greatest amplification does not exceed what is produced by a telescope of from 20 to 25 feet. The opinions of such a celebrated optician are worthy of credit. In the Transactions for 1800, Herschel gives a paper on the different influence of solar rays; the yellow rays, he remarks, illuminate most, while the red communicate the greatest degree of heat. In vol. v. of the Edinburgh Transactions. Mr. Playfair has given a formula for the figure of the earth.

Among other works which deserve a place in the history of astronomy, is a geometrical work by Arbogast. It contains an application of the calculus of derivation, to series proceeding according to the sines or cosines of the multiples of the same angle.

I have received the Ephemerides of Milan for 1800: the perturbations of Mars are calculated by Oriani; his tables of Mars will form a part of the ephemerides for 1801. I have likewise received the ephemerides of Rome, by Oddi, who occupies the observatory Gaetani, and the Nautical Almanack for 1804, transmitted to us by sir Joseph Banks, with his accustomed zeal.

During the commencement of the revolution the National Observatory was neglected: as soon as I became Director, I solicited new instruments; and Mechain on his return from his voyage, sedulously employed himself in seeing the necessary reparations made. By the month of July the new instruments were erected, but not until the 22d of August was Mechain enabled to begin his observations of the moon. Bouvard supplies his place with zeal, and Paris may shortly boast a series of observations equal to those made at the Observatory of Greenwich.

The mural quadrant, of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet procured by Bonaparte, has been erected. To the centre Lenoir has added an ingenious machine, which eases the central axis of the weight of the telescope, varying as the elevation of the telescope is changed. A mural of five feet, constructed in England, by Sisson, in 1743, and which I possessed at Berlin in 1751, has been placed on the northern side. An excellent transit-instrument, by Lenoir, has been placed in the meridian, and sights have been fixed up, north and south, at great distances, so that the telescope be precisely in the meridian. It is to be hoped that a column will be raised in the plain, with a light kindled in the evening, to serve during the night.

C. Caroché has finished a telescope of 22 feet, and fixed it without the small mirror, in the manner of Lemaire and Herschel, and he



he is now occupied in making one of platina, seven inches and a half in diameter.

C. Tremel has begun a new stand for the 22-foot telescope, on a more eligible and solid construction. A new terrace is erecting to the south, which is to be level with the lower chamber of the observatory, on which the telescope is to stand.

Father Noël, the Benedictine, in 1772, completed a telescope, the reflector of which had 24 feet 4 inches focus, and 22 inches and a half diameter. He affirmed that it magnified 430 times; but Mr. Shuckburgh estimated it only at 200. Noël valued it at 80,000 livres; but Louis the XVth expended more than 500,000 livres in its construction. The small reflector was convex, having 5 feet estimated focus, which diminished the length of the telescope. The eye-glasses of 8 and 24 inches focus magnified 528 times; but they did not well support such an enlargement.

Noël despised all astronomers; he would not permit me to see Jupiter through his telescope. "If," said he, "you find it good, you will add nothing to my credit, for I have already acquired all I wish for; if, on the other hand, you find it bad, you would injure me considerably."

Father Noël had formerly been a tallow-chandler, at Amiens, where he became a bankrupt. He was known to the Duke de Chaulnes, who, imposed on by his loquacity, introduced him at court, in order to display a microscope, which he most probably never made. He had apartments allotted him at the Abbaye, where he associated with Navarre, a pretty good optician, and then he proposed to the King to undertake a telescope, twice the size of those in England. The Hôtel-de-Passy, near the chateau Muette, was accordingly assigned him, where he worked till his death, in 1781.

Rochon, who succeeded him, employed Caroché, who prepared the mirror, and rendered this telescope as good as Herschel's, according to his own assurance given to C. Méchain and myself, in 1788. The observatory will henceforth be one of the best furnished that we have.

C. Janvier, the celebrated clock-maker, has presented a beautiful clock to the Institute, in which are represented, by his ingenuity in mechanism, the most difficult things; the nodes of the moon, the precession of the equinoxes, and the two parts of the equation of time. He has also presented another machine, which includes new inventions for eclipses, the tides, the satellites, the annual parallaxes, the true movements, and in which machine the motions are not increased so as to affect the moving power of the regulating wheel.

The King of England gave 3000 guineas to M. Schröter for his instruments, which are to be regarded as the property of the university of Göttingen.

The Duke of Gotha has procured for his observatory a three-feet circle, made by Troughton, who actually rivals Ramsden. This circle cost 10,000 francs. He has ordered a great sector to observe the zenith, and a 16-foot telescope of M. Schröter; and, he has so far extended his zeal and munificence, as to order a seven-feet telescope for M. Wurm, to enable him to satisfy his thirst in astronomical researches. In fine, the Duke has ordered from Paris one of Ramsden's equatorials, the circles of which measure 10 inches in diameter, and give the precision of 30". It is the same which was made for Bergeret, and purchased by Patu de Mello, who, though uninformed, was singularly remarkable for possessing rare instruments and good books. Among others, he had the Observations of Hévélius, of which 90 copies only are in existence, the edition having been burnt, in 1679, through the malice of a villain. This volume was purchased by C. Labbey, Mathematical Professor of the Central School at the Pantheon, with all the other works of Hévélius, of which he is now the worthy possessor. Troughton has already made 50 circles, in imitation of ours, with some useful alterations. He did not conceive, that from the circumstance of his being an Englishman, he should be debarred from profiting by an invention for which the world is principally indebted to France.

The King of Prussia has granted 20,000 francs for the observatory at Berlin, where M. Bode was in want of many necessary articles. He has purchased one of Dollond's meridional glasses, three feet and a half, and has appropriated a new chamber above that in which I had placed the mural in 1751.

The Adjutant-General d'Abancourt, by order of the Commander in Chief, is occupied on a map of Bavaria, on the same scale as the great map of France, and he has sent us the foundation of his work. This map will bind with that of Suabia, which was formed on the same scale by M. M. Bohnenberger and Amman.

The map of Westphalia is forming by M. Delecoq; that of the Low Countries has already been executed on the same scale. Thus the example of France becomes fruitful, and even the English prepare to imitate us.

The Swedish Academy has sent M. Svanberg to Torneo, to examine the station where the French Academicians made their observations in 1735, for the admeasurement of a degree. As this degree appears too great, some errors have been apprehended, and a new admeasurement is deemed requisite. M. Melanderhielm has sent to Paris for a circle, on which workmen are now occupied. But as there have been discovered palpable irregularities in the meridional degrees, from Dunkirk to Barcelona, it will not be surprizing if such are found in 66° of latitude.

The King of Denmark has established a longitudinal office, of which M. Baggé and two others are directors. M. Loowenörn

principally forwarded this establishment. The ephemeris for 1803 is calculated, wherein the distance of the moon from the planets will be found. Lessons on astronomy are given by M. Wurbiere, and some students are to be sent to make a chart of Iceland.

M. von Zach, who is accustomed to make in autumn, a geographical and astronomical journey in Germany, has ascertained the situation of Brunswick,  $52^{\circ} 15' 43''$  and  $32^{\circ} 37''$  to the east of Paris. At Mr. Von Ende's, in the duchy of Lunenburg, he found a well-furnished observatory, and determined the situation at  $52^{\circ} 37' 47''$  and  $30^{\circ} 5''$ ; at Bremen, at M. Olber's,  $33^{\circ} 4' 37''$  and  $25^{\circ} 48''$ . He is also convinced that, with a nine-inch sextant, the situation of the moon might be determined within 5 or 6" as well as with the largest and best instruments. The free and great city of Bremen has afforded M. Olbers an opportunity of forming an association of opulent merchants, who have established a museum, a physical cabinet, and an observatory with professors, among whom M. Olbers is the Professor of Astronomy.

At Lillienthal, M. Zach was astonished to find such an immense collection of instruments in the possession of M. Schröter.—There is a 27-feet telescope; but, above all, one of 13, which is perhaps the best in existence; it produces effects which have astonished our most experienced observers. M. Schröter's gardener has displayed great talents in the science; he casts the mirrors and polishes them with astonishing address. His seven-feet telescopes stand in competition with those of Herschel. He has established a surprising manufactory where you may purchase a telescope-mirror of four-feet focus, with the small mirror for 120 francs; and those of 15 feet for 700 francs, which is not the tenth part of the price which it has hitherto been the custom to demand at London and Paris. M. Schröter has some observations of Mercury, of which he believes the period of rotation to be 24 hours five minutes. He may be said to have a privileged sight for astronomy, for he can, without glasses, discern Mercury in open day; he has frequently observed, through his telescope, small stars, which appear as a faint spot of light, and last two or three seconds; this proves that the hydrogen and oxygen extend many leagues in the depth of the atmosphere; meteors and globes of fire, which astonish when at some hundred fathoms distance, become passing stars when distant one league, and stars for observation by the telescope when three or four leagues removed.

Prince Adolphus, the seventh child of the King of England, is very well informed, and contributes to the special protection which his father gives to astronomy, in the Electorate of Hanover; he visited the beautiful observatory at Lillienthal, at the same time as M. Zach.

Mr. Harding has received appointments from the king, and is made partner with M. Schröter.

M. Bogdanich has also made a similar journey, and given a report of a number of determinations.

The geography of remote countries has received much aid from Vancouver's and Marchand's voyages round the world. The latter was lately published by C. Fleurieu, in 4 vols. quarto. Let us also notice the travels of Symes, in Asia; Mungo Park, in Africa; Brown, who has been as far as Darfour, in the interior of Negroland; and Hornemann, for whom Bonaparte has provided means to penetrate Africa, and who has already sent his Journal; likewise Damberger's Travels, who spent several years in Africa.

The C. Vaillant proposes to return into Africa, where he has already signalized himself; and an association of merchants of Marseilles, announce an establishment on the Eastern Coast of Africa.

By the Spanish Marine Deposit, established in 1797, seventeen charts of the American Southerly Coast, and of the Gulf of Mexico, have been published. Navigation Tables have been published by M. Mendoza; Memoirs on Navigation, by M. Lopez Royo and M. Galiano. Nothing has been neglected to render this Deposit useful by M. Joseph de Spinosa, Captain of a King's ship, who is its director, and from whose zeal and experience much may be expected.

We have received the account of the voyage to the Straits of Magellan, in 1785 and 1786 by D. Antonio de Cordova, D. Dionis Alcala Galiano, and D. Alexandre Belmonte, with many charts and observations.

M. Rossel is occupied in England, in arranging the Journal of his Voyage with Entrecasteaux, and proposes to publish it. M. Lagrandiere, another officer of the same expedition, has likewise a journal; and the English Government, who were apprized of it, will doubtless make use of it, in their chart of New Holland.

C. Meignien, now at Madrid, has translated four Spanish works into French, relating to Navigation, he has forwarded the MSS. to the Marine Deposit at Paris.

We have received from M. Humboldt, observations made in the South of America; whither his love of the sciences led him. His knowledge in anatomy, medicine, and natural history; his zeal and fortune, equally contribute to render his travels interesting.

The Memoirs relating to the Marine, by Vice-admiral A. Thévenard, contain various geographical articles, and among the rest one upon Cape Circumcision, which gave rise to a controversy which I held with the celebrated author in the *Connaissance des Temps* for 1798.

J. B. Le Chevalier has published a Description of the Propontis; of the Euxine Sea,



of the Bosphorus, and the canal at Constantinople, where he made observations, when he was with Choiseul Gouffier, the French Ambassador.

Nouët has sent drawings of the positions of 35 cities of Egypt, as far as Syene, which he finds to be  $24^{\circ} 8'$ , although generally supposed to be under the tropic.

A notice sent by C. Corabœuf, engineer in Egypt, informs us that the Egyptians had marked the solstice on two zodiacs, discovered at Henné by  $25$  north latitude, and at Dindara by  $26$ ; the solstice being formerly placed in the constellation Virgo, then in Leo in approaching to Cancer.

C. Grobert, chief of brigade of artillery, has published a description of the pyramids of Ghizé and of the City of Cairo; there has been found an astronomical note of C. Burckhardt, who, having been to see the drawing, made by C. Denon, of the zodiac of Dindara, found that the solstice was there advanced  $60^{\circ}$  more than it is at present, which leads to a conclusion that its antiquity is 4000 years. On studying the surrounding figures this may be more positively ascertained. But we know that C. Fourier has presented further details to the Institute of Egypt.

The Zodiac of Henné or Esma is much more ancient: for there the solstice is in the constellation of Virgo; which makes an age of 7000 years. But the solstice is there more vaguely expressed, and an uncertainty may arise of some hundred years; but this still appears to give some degree of probability to the hypothesis of C. Dupuis, quoted in vol. iv. of my *Astronomy*, which ascribed our zodiac to the climate of Egypt, when the summer solstice was in Capricorn, 14 or 15 thousand years prior to our epoch, and who discovered that the Indian zodiac which Bailly has caused to be engraved, was of 7000 years antiquity.

General Desaix discovered the zodiac of Henné with C. C. Fourier and Costas, after the departure of C. Denon. But C. Corabœuf says in his letter, that this zodiac places the solstice in Virgo. General Menou announces a new journey 150 leagues farther; where he is assured there are more Egyptian antiquities, and the learned who go, may perhaps discover a zodiac more ancient than that of Henné.

When C. Corabœuf says that the great pyramid of Memphis declines twenty minutes to the north-west, he adds that Picard found a deviation of eighteen in the meridian of Tycho.

The voyage of the geographer and naturalist Captains Baudin and Hamelin is one of the generous acts of government for the advancement of science. Captain Baudin having four years ago brought a quantity of plants and insects from America, the naturalists of Paris were desirous that he should undertake a voyage of more consequence.

In February he came to Paris to solicit this

enterprise; the astronomers united with the naturalists to display the advantages likely to result from such a voyage. Geography has so many points in which to excite emulation, that we could not fail to seize the opportunity of filling up some gap, and the French people, who are desirous of possessing a navy are eager to know every sea, and enable themselves to succour the navigators of all countries; the discovery of a few plants and insects do not hold a parallel with the importance of the design of this voyage. Some desired to wait for peace; but the First Consul in order to make difficulties vanish, when great objects are in contemplation, was eager that their immediate departure should take place, and the 19th of October at ten in the morning the navigators set sail from Havre de Grace making for the north; at ten at night, they had sailed from thirty to thirty-five leagues, notwithstanding a visit from the English which detained them an hour. M. Belsin, who accompanied them till two in the morning, was pleased with their concord and the high spirits which they evinced. Captain Hamelin is generally beloved; in short, it seems as though the *Naturaliste* sloop was manned by one family.

The Longitude Office in concert with the commissaries of the Institute has chosen two astronomers, Frederic de Bissy, born at London, May 10, 1768; who had assisted from 1795 to 1798 at my observatory in the military school; and Pierre François Bernier, born at Rochelle, November 10, 1779, who, after exerting himself at Montauban with C. Duc Lachapelle, has employed himself during eight months very usefully, in my observatory in the French college, and has exercised himself in nautical astronomy with extreme assiduity; he will shortly be accustomed to the observations on ship-board; his zeal and knowledge give assurance of success, and I have already seen his panegyric in the *Journal de Paris*.

This young astronomer is not unmindful of the care I have taken of him; I recognized his gratitude on reading in the journals; that in the middle of a feast which the officers gave to the *Savans*, when after giving as toasts, the Republic and the Navy, Bernier in a tender effusion of gratitude exclaimed, "To those who have guided our steps in the career of the Sciences." This sentiment worthy of his feelings, was applauded by all the assembly.

I proposed another astronomer, C. Louis Ciccolini, a chevalier of Malta, born at Macerata, November 22, 1767, who has studied with me for two years, and several of whose calculations I have published; but he is not a Frenchman. This reason was decisive, especially when we were desirous of displaying the zeal of the French. I strove in vain to combat this national prejudice. As to the others, I observed with pleasure that they were extremely desirous to undertake the

the voyage, in spite of the dangers of every kind which are inseparable from such an undertaking. General Bougainville has had the courage to embark one of his sons, Hiacinte, born the 26th of December, 1781, who thus begins in an honorable manner to walk in the steps of his illustrious father. We did hope that C. C. Maingon and Quenot, well known navigators and astronomers, would have been partakers in the voyage, but sickness prevented the first, and the second would not depart without him.

Naturalists say that the flax of New Zealand will be sufficient to defray the expences of this expedition, and the astronomers would be repaid by taking some positions southward of New Holland, or on the Coasts of Africa. But a two or three years voyage cannot fail to furnish many new results with regard to science.

The most singular meteorological phenomenon was the hurricane of the 9th of November, which caused devastation from Brittany to Holland, and from Burgundy to England, and destroyed a great number of vessels in the Channel. But our circumnavigators had failed a considerable time prior to that event.

The loss I experienced by the departure of C. Bernier has been replaced by Michel Chabrol, native of Riom, the 18th of November, 1777. He came to Paris in the month of May to assist astronomy; he has already calculated many eclipses, and the positions, longitudes, latitudes, and angles of position of 600 principal stars, which is the fundamental catalogue inserted in the *Connaissance des Temps*, and which C. François Lalande has further perfected this year, by observing the right ascensions and declinations of those not perfectly known.

In observing the scarcity of astronomers, C. Lancelin, professor at Brest, demands our applause; he propagates nautical astronomy with the greatest zeal, and already has students who will prove of infinite service when the activity of government has given that strength to our navy, which it is now about to receive.

C. Henri has left Petersburg, on his return to France. The decree of the 9th of October, so favourable to the French who, under the name of emigrants were expelled their country, has procured the return of this able astronomer; and already has the minister granted me a reception for him.

Slop, the celebrated astronomer of Pisa, has been arrested during the train of troublesome events in Tuscany. But the French, who have penetrated there, will, it is thought, restore that astronomer to his observatory.

On the 14th of July, some fire works being placed on the summit of the observatory at Dijon, the building caught fire, which did much damage to the instruments, and particularly to the mirror of one of Herschel's telescopes which was there; but Professor

Jacotot has still apparatus enough remaining to make useful observations.

Such have been the improvements of a year, and it is with infinite pleasure we observe so many lovers of the science still employed, who possess the highest degree of merit, and from whose indefatigable zeal we may entertain the fairest hopes of new successes. In respect to other sciences, Astronomy may be said to be complete: comets excepted; every other celestial body is subjected to calculation; and it seems that little more can be expected. But as Seneca wisely said, something always remains to be done. "*Et post mille sæcula, non decrit occasio aliquid adhuc adjuvendi.*"

#### To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to lay before you two or three specimens of the traditional Triads of the ancient Britons, with respect to history, and the bardic system; which I deem some of the most curious and extraordinary memorials, that are to be found, perhaps, in any language in the world.

But, before I proceed, it is very necessary to say a few words of that traditional institution of the bards, because men in general consider every thing preserved orally as extremely uncertain and futile. These traditions, however, were of very different complexion; therefore I would present to the reader, for consideration, a short account of these things, reduced to a system, as it were, recorded in, and promulgated by, the public memory. The methods pursued by the bards, for preserving memorials of importance, connected with their order, were these: According to the analogy they discovered in the various matters to be recorded, a classification was made; every class was then digested into sententious triads, verses, apophthegms, or aphorisms, with the strictest attention to phraseology and character in every respect.

There were held public conventions, at stated periods. Of these there were four principal ones, on so many grand divisions of the year; and, they were called the ALBAN ARTHAN, the winter solstice, or their new year's day; the ALBAN EILIR, the vernal equinox; the ALBAN HEVIN, the summer solstice; and the ALBAN ELVED, or autumnal equinox. The most conspicuous spots were fixed upon for these great assemblies; or, as the phrase is, *in the eye of the light and in the face of the sun*; and always within circles of stones, upon which not any work of art was admitted.

The



The three principal circles of the isle of Britain, according to a particular triad on that point, were BRYN GWYZON, or Avelbury †; BEISGAWEN, identified in the present remains at Boscawen, in Cornwall; and MOEL EVOR, the situation of which is not known, unless *Din Ebor* Castle, in South Wales, be built upon the site of it.

At such meetings, the first business that took place was the public recital of the institutional and theological triads; which was done three times successively, by as many different persons appointed for that office, with a view of guarding against errors and innovations. The reciters were bards regularly admitted into the order; and none were ever initiated without undergoing a course of discipline, which lasted many years, so as to obtain a knowledge of, and to be able to recite *à viva voce*, the whole code relating to the institution.

It would exceed the limit of the present article, were I to enter further into this illustration; but the curious may refer for more information to *Williams's Poems, Lyric and Pastoral* †; and likewise to *Owen's Heroic Elegies of Llywarc Hen*, where are to be found many details and specimens of bardism, or druidism as it is improperly called, in general. I shall therefore proceed to select a few such triads as may be thought interesting; and which, at the same time, are so unconnected with the general system, as not to suffer much by being given detached from the rest.

## TRIAD I.

TRI ENW á zoded ar YNYS PRYDAIN oc y degreud: cyn ei cyvannezu y doded arni CLAS MERZIN; a gwedi ei cyvannezu y doded arni Y VEL YNYS; a gwedi gyru gwladogaeth arni, y gan PRYDAIN AB AEZ MAWR, y doded arni YNYS PRYDAIN. Ac nid oes dyllyd i neb arni

\* This is one amongst other proofs that Stonehenge, as we now see the remains, was not erected until the bardic system became relaxed, by the introduction of christianity; that is, as our chronicles assert it, about the middle of the fifth century; yet I believe that there was a more ancient circle there, of which some traces remain.

† One of the grandest remains of antiquity to be found in any country, which the vandalism of the proprietors of the land, whereon it stands, has nearly destroyed within the memory of people now living.

‡ Edward Williams the bard has, in the course of several years, made a most extensive collection of materials for a History of the British Bards, which he is now digesting and preparing for the press.

namyn i genedyl y CYMRU; can ys hwy ai gorefgynafant gyntav; a cyn no hyny nid oez neb o zynion yn byw ynzi; eithyr llawn o eirth, a bleiziau, ac evainc, ac yçain banawg ydoez.

## Translation.

Three names were given to the isle of Britain from the beginning: before it was inhabited it was denominated the *Sea-defended Region*: after it was inhabited it was called the *Honey Island*; and after it was brought under a political system, by *Prydain* son of *Aez the Great*, it was called the ISLE OF PRYDAIN. And there is claim to none upon it except to the nation of the *Cymry*; for they first possessed it; and before then there was no race of men in it; but it was full of bears, and wolves, and crocodiles, and moose deer.

## Observations on the above Triad.

In some manuscripts *Y Wen Ynys*, or the *White Island*, is substituted for the *Honey Island*.

There are several triads wherein *Prydain* is mentioned: the name implies literally *abounding with fairness of aspect*; therefore it may be used either as the appellation of a man or of a country; so that *Ynys Prydain* implies Fair Isle.

There are many traditions of the *Avanc*, all making it an amphibious animal of a very terrible nature; therefore it is not probable that it was the beaver, as it has been supposed, which is one of the most harmless of the animal creation; and besides, *Lloftlydan*, or spattle-tail, is the name of the beaver, and made use of in the laws of Hywel. It is possible that there might have been a species of crocodiles here; and it is even propable, according to the account of the late discovery of the skeleton of such an animal near Maestricht.

The *Yçain Banawg*, or oxen with prominences, are also an extinct race, about which we have a variety of curious traditions. As the name may be applied either to high horns, or to hunches; there is a difficulty in saying whether these were Moose Deer, Buffaloes, Bisons, or Camels.

## TRIAD. II.

Tair RHAGYNYS gyfevin Ynys Prydain: ORC, MANAW, a GWYTH. A gwedi hyny y tores y môr y tîr, onid aeth MÔN yn ynys; ac yn unwez ynys ORC â dored, onid aeth yno-liaws o vnyfoz; a myned yn vnyfoz â wnaeth mânau ereill o ALBAN, a tair CYMRU.

## Translation.

The three original adjoining Islands of the Isle of Britain: *Orkney*, *Man*, and *Wight*. And afterwards the sea broke the land, so that *Anglesey* became an island; and

and in like manner the isle of *Orkney* was broken, so that in that place there became many islands; and other places in *Alban*, and in the land of *Cymru* became islands.

*Observations.*

The separation between *Anglesey* and the main land has the strongest appearance to corroborate the above record: those who are well acquainted with the *Orkneys*, may perhaps be able to find similar evidence there.

TRIAD III.

Tri GWRTHRYM ARDWY Ynys Prydain: HU GADARN, yn dwyn cenedyl y CYMRU O WLAD YR HAV, â elwir DEFROBANI, hyd yn YNYS PRYDAIN; PRYDAIN AB AEZ MAWR, yn gyru gwlad a rhaith ar YNYS PRYDAIN; a RHITA GAWR, â wnaeth izo ei hun ysgin o varvau breninoz, â wnaeth eve yn eillion, am eu gormes ac eu divrawd.

*Translation.*

The three opposing energies against tyranny of the isle of Britain: *Hu the Mighty*, leading the nation of the *Cymry* from the Country of Summer, which is called *Defrobani*, to the Isle of Britain; *Prydain*, son of *Aez the Great*, bringing the Isle of Britain under polity and law; and *Rhita the Gigantic*, who made for himself a mantle of the beards of princes, whom he made shaved ones, on account of their usurpation and injustice.

*Observations.*

*Defrobani* is identified thus—"where Constantinople now stands" in a copy of the Triads by *Caradoc o Lancarvan*, in the twelfth century; but upon what authority I do not know, as the evidence is now lost; however the weight of probability is much in favour of the above record.

*Rhita's* making the princes "shaved ones," means, reducing them to the condition of servants: *Meibioneillion*, or shaved children, is the common term, in the Laws, for vassals.

TRIAD IV.

Tri CYNOVYZ Cenedyl y CYMRU: HU GADARN, â wnaeth glud a gosgorz gyntav ar genedyl y Cymry; DYVNVAL MOELMUD, a wnaeth zosbarth gyntav ar gyvreithiau, a breiniau, a devodau gwlad a cenedyl; a THYDAIN TAD AWEN, â wnaeth drevyn a dosbarth gyntav ar gôv a çadw cerz davawd, ac ei ferthynafau; ac o y drevyn hono y dyçymygwyd breiniau, a devodau dosbarthus ar veirz a barzon-iaeth Ynys Prydain gyntav.

*Translation.*

The three PRIMARY ORGANIZERS of the nation of the *Cymry*: *Hu the Mighty*,

who first formed the nation of the *Cymry* into a compact body and society: *Dyvnval Moelmud*, who first made an arrangement of the laws, and the rights, and the customs of a political community and nation; and *Tydain Father of the Muse*, who first made order and arrangement of the records and preservation of vocal song, and its requisites; and out of that order were originally invented the rights, and particular customs of the bards and bardic institution of the isle of Britain.

TRIAD V.

Tri CYNTEVIGION BEIRZ Ynys Prydain: PLENNYZ, ALAWN, a GWRON; sev oezynt y rhai hyny â zycymygasant y breiniau, ac y devodau, y fyz ar veirz a barzon-iaeth; ac am hyny eu gelwir y tri cyntevigion. Hagen yz oez cyn no hyny beirz a barzon-iaeth; ac nid oez arnynt zosbarth drwyzedawg; ac nid oez izynt na breiniau, na devodau, namyn â gaid o azwynder a syberwyd, yn nawz gwlad a cenedyl, cyn noc amser y tri hyn. A rhai â zywedant, mai yn amser Prydain ab Aez Mawr y buant; ereill â zywedant mai yn amser Dyvnval Moelmud ei vab ev y buant, ac yn rhai o yr hen lyfrau y gelwir ev Dyvnvarth ab Prydain.

*Translation.*

The three primitive Bards of the isle of Britain: *Plennyx*, *Alawn*, and *Gwron*; that is to say, these were they who invented the rights and privileges, which regulate the bards and the bardic institution; and for that reason they are called the three primary ones. Nevertheless there were bards and bardism before that; but they were not under a liberal regulation; and there were to them nor rights, nor privileges, except what was obtained through civility and courtesy, under the protection of the country and nation, before the time of these three. Some say that they flourished in the time of *Prydain* son of *Aez the Great*; and others say that they were in the time of *Dyvnval Moelmud* his son, and in some of the old books he is called *Dyvnvarth* son of *Prydain*.

*Observations.*

I am of opinion that *Alawn* is to be identified with *Olen*, *Olenus*, *Ailinus*, or *Linus*, whom the Greek writers style an Hyperborean. *Olen* the Hyperborean is said to have been the first prophet of Delphi. Pausan. l. 10.—*Bao* the female hierophant sings of *Olen*, as the inventor of verse, and the most ancient priest of *Phœbus*.

The concluding part of the Triad relating to the period when the bards mentioned therein flourished, has every appearance

pearance  
or some

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CORVIN  
â wnaeth  
genedyl  
GWEILO  
IAWL, â  
i genedyl  
ab CAR  
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RY: A

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Britain  
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pearance of being an addition by *Caradoc*, or some other transcriber.

## TRIAD VI.

Tri MADGYRVINYZ, Ynys Prydain: CORVINWR, barz CERi HIR LYNWYN, á wnaeth long, hwyl, a llyw, gyntav i genedyl y CYMRY; MORZAL GWR GWEILGI, facr CERAINI ab GREIDIAWL, á zysges waith maen a calç, gyntav i genedyl y CYMRY; a COEL ab CYLLIN ab CARADAWG ab BRAN, á wnaeth melin, rhod, ac olwyn, gyntav i genedyl y CYMRY: A thri meib beirz oezynt.

## Translation.

The three *Good Artisans* of the isle of Britain: *Corwinor*, the bard of *Ceri of the Long White Lake*, who first made a ship, sail, and rudder, for the nation of the *Cymry*; *Morzal the Man of Torrent*, the wright of *Ceraint* son of *Greidiol*, who first taught the work of stone and lime, to the nation of the *Cymry*; and *Coel* son of *Cyllin*, son of *Caradoc*, son of *Brân*, who first made a mill, a cogwheel, and wheel, for the nation of the *Cymry*: and they were three initiated bards.

## Observations.

With respect to the time when *Morzal* flourished, there are inserted after the sentence, the words—'At the time when Alexander was bringing the world under his sway', which appears to be the annotation of *Caradoc*.

The *Caradoc* mentioned in the triad is the celebrated *Caractacus*, the general of the Britons, who with his father and the whole family were carried to Rome. Another triad says that *Brân* was kept for seven years, as hostage for his son; and when liberated that he introduced Christianity into Britain, by bringing some Christians home with him.

## TRIAD VII.

Tri DEIVNOGION CERZ á CEUDAWD genedyl y CYMRY: GWYZON GANHEBON, á wnaeth gerz dawwd gyntav oc y byd; HU GADARN, á zodes gyntav ar gerz dawwd gynnal cõv a ceudawd; a THYDAIN TAD AWEN, á zodes gelvyz yd gyntav ar gerz dawwd, a dosbarth ar geudawd: Ac or á wnaethant y triwyr hyny y cavad beirz a barzoniat; a dodi yn nosbarth braint a dawwd y pethau hyny, y gan y tri beirz cyntevigion; nid amgen, PLENNYZ, ac ALAWN, a GWRON.

## Translation.

The three *Cultivators of Song and Imagination* of the nation of the *Cymry*: *Gwyzon Ganhebon*, who made vocal song the first in the world; *Hu the Mighty*, who first applied vocal song to preserve memory and

imagination; and *Tydain the Father of the Muse*, who first reduced vocal song to a science, and arrangement for imagination: and out of what those three men did, were had bards and the bardic institution; and the putting of those things under the regulation of right and privilege, by the three primitive bards; namely *Plenny*, and *Alawn*, and *Gwron*.

## Observations.

There is a Triad, intitled the three Grand Atchievements; one of those being the 'stones of *Gwyzon Ganhebon*, whereon was to be read all the sciences and knowledge of the world.' This Triad relates events anterior to the peopling of Britain; consequently those written stones are to be sought for in some of the first stations of the *Cymry*: who knows but that this passage relates to the *Written Mountains*, on the borders of *Natolia*, which have been mentioned by travellers. The appellation of *Gwyzon Ganhebon* is singular, and seemingly bestowed in consequence of the abovementioned atchievement: as nearly as it can be rendered, it implies, *One that gives cognizance concomitant with speaking*. *Hu Gadarn*, according to other Triads, was the first civilizer of the *Cymry*; also the leader of them into the west of Europe, with a view of finding an uninhabited region, to settle in without committing injustice to others, or of waging war; and he taught the *Cymry* the use of the plough. The latter poets of Wales give the name of *Hu Gadarn* often to the Supreme Being.

To give the pronunciation of *Hu*, it must be written *He*, in the English orthography: and I have little doubt of *Heus* being the same personage, to whom divine honor was paid in Gaul, according to the information of Roman writers.

## TRIAD VIII.

Tair CENEDYL á lygrasant á vu ganzynt ar zysg o varzoniat beirz Ynys Prydain, trwy gymmysgu overbwyll, ac o hyny ai collasant: y GWYZELOD, CYMRY LLYDAW, ac yr ELLMYN.

## Translation.

Three Nations corrupted what was taught them of the bardism of the bards of the isle of Britain, by blending with it vague notions, and on that account they lost it: the *Gwyzelians*, the *Cymry* of *Llydaw*, and the *Almans*.

## Observations.

The *Gwyzelod*, *Ysgodogion*, *Gwyr Celynon*, and *Celtiaid*, are synonymous names for the Irish people.

*Cymry Llydaw*, are the people of *Brittany*.

The

The *Elmy* were the *Cimbric* nations of Germany, which writers generally confound with the Gothic race. The remains of the *German Cymry* remain unmixed to this day, in the mountainous parts of Saxony, on the river Elbe, under the name of *Wendi*, but generally called *Welshmen* by their neighbours, and speaking a sister dialect of the Welsh language.

The above Triads are extracted from a work now in the press, called the *Mythological Archaeology of Wales*, vol. ii. page 60. Mr. Edward Williams, already mentioned, is preparing for the press a translation of all the Triads, with other valuable documents of British History, hitherto unknown to the world. I am, your's, &c.  
March 1, 1801. MEIRION.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

A MASQUE, by GOETHE; translated from the original Manuscript by MR. MELLISH, of Weimar.

### Introduction.

THE 24th of October has been, these 40 years, a day of great rejoicing to all the polished inhabitants of Weimar. It is the birth-day of the Dutchess Amalia, of Saxe-Weimar, mother of the reigning Duke, a lady who in the most intimate confidence of the Graces and the Muses, from an intercourse of so many years with the first writers and poets of her country, from her journey to Italy, and munificent protection and patronage of all which has ever been regarded by the most enlightened as the sublime and beautiful in antient and modern times, will ever remain immortal as Olympia (with which name Wieland in many poems addressed to her has saluted her) and as Princess, in the annals of German Literature. Göthe, amongst whose earlier poems there is more than one, which owes its origin to the birth-day festival of this beloved princess, thought he could not weave a fairer garland for this day, which was to be celebrated by the representation of a little dramatic performance in the private theatre of the Dutchess, than by writing an allegorical mask which should at once remind the spectators of the mimetic arts of antiquity, and present to their eyes as it were a moving, animated, and plastic work. The reflections upon antient and modern time, which so naturally occur at the beginning of a new century, furnished the genial poet with an opportunity of introducing two masks, who, passing from the most direct opposition to the most cheerful unity, present with respectful homage the rosy garland of youthful joy and the oaken chaplet of mature desert, to a princess who has equal claims on both. The first mask, NEOTERPE, represented modern time. She was the very model of Hebe and eternal youth, and was performed by a beautiful young lady, with all the grace which played before the poet's fancy as he conceived the idea. The other mask, PALÆOPHRON, was the living symbol of antient, yet not antiquated time. The idea of the Indian, or, as he is also called,

the bearded, Bacchus, such as have been here and there preserved amongst the monuments of antique art, appears to have been present to the poet's mind in the composition of this figure. The flowing curls of his head and beard were brown, not grey or bleached by age. The whole keeping of this vigorous figure denoted the fullness of complete manhood, stopping as it were in its career and not declining. The white long-flowing tunica was bound by a red girdle, and a red cloak fell in rich folds of drapery from the left shoulder. The assistance of the cothurnus and other embellishments of the antique drama was not forgotten. It was played by a young man of more than usual stature, who answered thoroughly the wishes of the poet. To each of these principal masks the poet gave two mute attendants, who contributed very much to the grouping and keeping of the whole. Neoterpe appeared attended by two children of different ages, whose comic masks declared at once, at least in the original, their names. The first was called *Blancbec*; the second the translator was obliged to render, *Saucebox*. In the original it is *Naseweis*: Dr. Donne indeed, speaking somewhere of saucy critics, calls them, *nossewisse* critics; but the translator thought this authority too weak to rest upon. Palæophron entered leaning upon two male figures, whose attributes were fully signified by the masks they wore. Every one immediately recognized the grumbling Croaker and obstinate Ever-right. The poem, which has this peculiarity that it is written in regular iambics, a measure as little attempted by German as English writers, has been rendered into English in the same metre by the ingenious translator of Göethe's Hermann and Dorothea, and Schiller's Mary Stuart, whose skillful exertions for rendering the well-chosen works of the most eminent German poets now living, familiar to his countrymen, lays claim to the highest praise of all who are not blinded by prejudice.

The translation of this masque has been read to, and approved of by, the celebrated author of the poem. A copper-plate from a beautiful coloured drawing by Professor Meyer, exhibiting



hibiting the most characteristic scene of this masque, has been engraved at Leipzig.

PALÆOPHRON AND NEOTERPE ;

A MASQUE for the FESTIVAL of the 24<sup>th</sup> of October, 1800.

SCENE—A Porch—On one side an Altar—before it a Sanctuary, denoted by a low wall—Without the Sanctuary a Seat of Stone.

(NEOTERPE with two Children masked in Character)

I FIND a gallant company assembled here  
To celebrate this happy day's festivity,  
And boldly onwards press, in hopes that they  
perchance

May yield my little ones and me security,  
Which much we need—When I approach in-  
deed to beg

Your hospitality, you also might demand  
My family and name: yet 'tis to answer this,  
Believe me, much more difficult than you  
suppose.

How to behave I know—yet know I not my-  
self;

But what so many people say of me I know  
Full well—by some I am saluted Novelty,  
And often Genius of the Age—suffice it  
then

To say that I am still the newest ev'ry where,  
Unwelcome still and welcome I pursue my  
way,

And, were I not, then nothing would be  
ev'ry where.

Yet, tho' my presence be as needful to man-  
kind

As 'tis delightful, still an Elder follows me  
Behind, who would destroy me, could his  
lingering

And solemn steps o'ertake me—yet he hunts  
me thus

From place to place, that, with my pretty  
play-fellows,

I can no more with unsuspecting sympathy  
Rejoice so heartily in cheerful life's delights.  
Now hither have I fled, where I behold you  
all

Assembled to rejoice in this glad festival,  
And hope for shelter here against this cruel  
man,

And Justice, tho' indeed he be the mightier.  
For this, before the altar of the Gods, who  
guard

This house, I throw myself a humble sup-  
pliant:

Kneel also, lovely children, who, to me at-  
tached,

May confidently hope to share my destiny.

Enter PALÆOPHRON, leaning on two old Men  
masked in Character: as he enters he ad-  
dresses them.

Well have ye traced me out the fugitive, my  
friends,

And not in vain our steps direct we hither-  
wards;

For lo! before this place she kneels a sup-  
pliant,

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And touches now the altar which we rever-  
ence.

But, tho' it shelter her and her detested brood,  
Yet will we here besiege her, that she shall  
not dare

To quit this refuge, if she would not instantly  
Yield up herself a prisoner to our custody  
Then lead me to the seat, that opposite to her  
I may consider how, if gentle means should  
fail,

I may conduct her to her duty forcibly.

(He sits down, and addresses the spectators.)

And ye, who under your protection too per-  
chance

Have taken her, since she looks so lovelily, is  
free

And easy, and appears to each as he desires,  
Learn what a right I have to persecute her  
thus—

I will not say she is my daughter, yet may I,  
As uncle, o'er her surely claim a father's  
rights;

And can maintain that she, descended from my  
blood,

Is mine before all others, she belongs to me.  
I commonly am call'd Antiquity, and those  
Who wish me very well will often title me  
The Golden Age; and each maintains I was  
his friend,

In days of yore, when I like him in youth-  
ful prime

And vigorous was, 'tis said incomparably  
fair;

Besides, where'er I go, where'er I turn my  
ear,

I only hear my own great praises rapt'rous  
sound;

Yet all men turn their backs on me, and  
greedily

Direct their eyes tow'rd Novelty, that little  
chit,

Who with pernicious flattery ruins ev'ry one,  
And presses thro' the people thus with silly  
train.

For this have I thus far, with these two trusty  
friends,

Pursued her, and methinks have straiten'd  
— all her means;

I hope you will not be displeased, if I at last  
Should stop the growth of such irregularities.

She—Gentle Lares of this dwelling,  
Whom the native, whom the stranger,  
Seeks alike with grateful offerings,  
On the pure, the spotless altar;  
Have ye ever giv'n protection  
To the banish'd? have ye ever  
Help'd the erring, and promoted  
Sportive youth's innoxious joys?

If at this auspicious threshold  
Ever meat was brought to hunger,  
Ever drink refresh'd the thirsty,  
And benevolence and goodness  
Gladden'd more than richest gifts!  
Hear! O hear! then our petition!  
See th' tender children's sorrow!  
And against our foes protect us,  
Save us from this savage man!

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*He*—When ye have so long avoided,  
Frowardly, the laws of order,  
Planless wand'ring up and down;  
And at length, when want and sorrow  
Drive you to this frigid marble,  
Think ye that the Gods, attentive  
To your call alone, will hasten  
Hither from their high repose?  
No, my pretty little moppet,  
Tow'rs the innermost recesses  
Of your bosom turn the glances  
Which you cast about unsteady.  
Feel you then that you're unable  
To advise yourself in trouble,  
Turn you sidewards, turn you hither,  
All your sorrows, your petitions  
Turn to me your antient kinsman,  
Who tho' stern am still indulgent;  
Hope then comfort and success.

*She*—If but this man, whom face to face I  
ne'er beheld  
Till now, had not such marvellous ill-favour'd  
men  
As his attendants, who so peevish seem and sour,

He well could like me, for he speaks so courte-  
ously  
And looks so good, so noble, that one needs  
must feel  
His presence fair and cheering, as it were a  
God's!

Methinks I'll turn me round again, and speak  
to him.

*He*—If but this maiden, whom, till now, I  
never saw  
But far from me, and fleeing, did not lead  
about

With her such flimsy company, which I  
detest,

Well could I wish to see for ever at my side  
This lovely form, which gay and blooming  
pours the cup

Of youth-like Hebe from her fascinating eyes.  
She turns, and speaks she not, I will my-  
self begin.

*She*—If we appeal to the immortal ones, it sure  
Is not surprizing, since on earth such suffer-  
ings

Are our allotted portion, and I find the  
strength

Of a respected honour'd man, which should  
have been

My succour, as my most invet'rate enemy—  
As my antagonist—I never should indeed  
Have thought of this; for as a child I always  
heard

That age was youth's conductor, and that hap-  
piness

Belong'd to neither, dwelt they not in unity.

*He*—I needs must own such sentences sound  
prettily,

Yet much might be advanc'd against what  
thou hast said,

Which now I will not touch upon; but tell  
me, pray,

Who are those animals, who thus attached to  
thee,

So closely up and down attend thee? trust me,  
child,

Thou dost thyself no credit by such company.

*She*—These harmless little-ones have both  
this quality,

That they, as quick as I, accustom'd to per-  
vade

All obstacles, divide the crowd which I may  
meet.

This youthful pair has not one mark of idle-  
ness,

And always are they sooner at the goal than I.  
But if I must explain their names and charac-  
ters,

The first is Blancbec—he advances cheerfully  
And has no thought of guile in this so guileful  
world.

Saucebox they call this little one, officious he  
And pert in ev'ry corner pokes his little nose.  
How canst thou then be angry with these in-  
nocents,

Who with no common graces gladden human  
life.

But to return thy confidence, I pr'ythee say  
Who are those men, who, not exactly form'd  
for love,

Stand thus beside thee with such dismal savage  
looks?

*He*—A proper gravity is savage in thine eyes  
And dismal; us'd to empty hollow cheerfulness

Alone, thou canst not feel the moments conse-  
quence:

But, on the contrary, this worthy man's con-  
vinc'd,

And but too feelingly, that little in the world  
Can e'er contribute to a sage's happiness.

Hence Croaker is his name, and he beholds,  
what I

Cannot disprove, the glorious bridal orna-  
ments

Of this so fair enamel'd earth, and starry  
sphere

With extraordinary, with most wond'rous eyes;  
The sun is red, wither'd and brown the leaves  
of spring,

At least this is his language, and he seems to  
be

Convinc'd that heaven's dome will shortly  
burst:

But this man here, whose rightful name is  
Ever-right,

Is of his own profound infallibility

So thoroughly persuaded, that, tho' I am  
Lord

And Master, he ne'er yielded the last word to  
me;

I therefore use him as a mean to exercise  
My eloquence, my lungs, and, if you will,  
my gall

*She*—These so peevish, frightful faces,  
As attendants of my kinsman  
Sure I never shall be able  
To behold with confidence.

*He*—Could I for a while deliver  
To some friend my worthy foll'wers,

Where



Where they would not be affronted,  
I could gladly spare them now.

*She*—If I knew to whose protection  
I could give my little darlings,  
Who would take them out a-walking,  
I should think myself oblig'd.

*He*—My worthy Croaker, I at length must  
now reveal

What I so long have hid, howe'er it trouble  
you:

A shameless fellow wanders up and down the  
town,

And cries, "Ye Citizens, receive the word  
of truth:

Activity alone to man is happiness.

'Tis this creates whate'er is good, and then  
converts

Even seeming ills with godlike virtuous  
touch to good.

Then up betimes to-morrow—aye—and tho'  
ye find

What yesterday ye built, already overturn'd—  
Begin again, like ants, and briskly clear away  
The rubbish; lay another plan, try other  
means—

Thus shall ye, tho' the joints, which knit  
the world

Together, should be torn asunder, and itself  
Sink in one mighty ruin, build it up again  
The wonder and delight of all eternity."

Thus speaks the silly fellow, and stirs up the  
town,

And on the road is heard no voice of misery,  
And no one creeps into the corners sorrowful.  
I know I need not bid you hasten forth to  
stop,

If possible, the progress of this growing ill.  
[Exit Croaker.]

But thou art, I must own it, honest Ever-  
right,

More grievously attack'd; it is not to be borne.  
For listen—in the porches on the market-  
place

A stranger propagates this heresy; he swears  
That Ever-right is, for this reason, never right,  
Because he ever is, and ever will be right.  
He says that no one's right, but he, who knows  
to solve

All seeming contradictions with sagacity;  
Who understands another, tho' perhaps he be  
By others nothing less than understood.—  
These heretodox opinions he disseminates.

[Ever-right hurries away]  
Thou hasten'st forth!—I recognize old Ever-  
right!

*She*—Thou hast, as it should seem, dismiss'd  
the savages

For love of me—that has indeed a friendly  
look--

And I too for my part am well inclin'd to  
send

Away these little creatures which displease you  
so,

Were I but certain, that they would not be  
expos'd

To want or danger 'mongst the people here  
alone.

*He*—Come hither—I will give them both a  
safe escort

G [The Children advance from the Sanctuary]  
o forth, my children—yet I charge you to  
fulfill

This rule of conduct strictly which my pru-  
dence gives:

Blancbec, avoid old Croaker; Saucebox, ever  
shun

The ways of Ever-right;—and thus I think  
we have

Security for peace in this good town.

*She*—leaving the Sanctuary and seating her-  
self at the Old Man's side.

"Now safely quitting my retreat

I can with confidence approach;—

O! look on me, and tell me true

Is such a change then possible!

Thou seem'st to me in youthful prime—

Thou seem'st an active, vig'rous man,

This rosy chaplet in my hair,

Would sure become thy brows as well.

*He*—At sight of thee I feel myself

More vig'rous in my inmost soul;

And now that thou'rt so near to me,

Thou seem'st to be a modest, staid,

And lovely being; and forsooth

The civic crown upon my head

Entwin'd of plaited oaken leaves,

I should behold with extacy

Upon thy brows, and in thy hair.

*She*—Then let us try it, and exchange

The chaplets, which, too obstinate,

We both exclusively have worn:

See mine already I renounce!

[Taking off the Garland of Roses]

*He*—taking off the Oaken Crown.

I also mine—'twixt us then be,

With this mysterious exchange,

An everlasting covenant

Concluded, which shall bless the town

[He places it upon her Head.]

*She*—This oaken chaplet's dignity

Shall ever warn me not to spare

The glorious pains, with every day

To merit this sublime reward.

[She places the Roses on his Head.]

*He*—This rosy garland's gaiety

Shall aye remind me, that, as once

So now, for me there blossoms still

In life's fair garden many a joy.

*She*—rising and advancing.

I honour age, which has already liv'd for me.

*He*—rising and advancing.

I value youth, which now for me begins to  
live.

*She*—Wilt thou be patient, if it ripen tardily?

*He*—When ripe it will be sweet, tho' now the  
fruit be green.

*She*—Mine be the kernel, sweet altho' the  
shell be hard.

H h 2

*He*—

He—My duty 'tis from my abundance to bestow.

She—And mine, to glean that I hereafter may bestow.

He—Good is the purpose, but the practice difficult.

She—A great example softens all that's difficult.

He—Full well I know whom this allusion signifies.

She—What we but promise, she has long ago performed.

He—'Tis she, who founded our alliance in the town.

She, (presenting her chaplet)  
I take this chaplet from my brows, and reach it her,

He, (presenting his,)

I also mine.

She—Live long, thou object of our vows!

He—Live happily! this rose betokens happiness.

She—Long may she live! exclaim each loyal citizen.

### Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

#### DOCTOR SOUTH.

DR. South, when he resided at Caversham in Oxfordshire, was, one very cold winter's morning, called out of his bed to marry a couple who were then waiting at church. He hurried on his habiliments, and went shivering to the church; but seeing only an old man of seventy, and a woman about the same age, asked his clerk in a pet, where the bride and bridegroom were, and what those old folks wanted? The old man replied that they came there to be married. He looked sternly at them, and exclaimed,—*Married!* 'Yes, married,' said the old man hastily, *'better marry than do worse.'* 'Get you gone, you silly old fools,' said the Doctor,—*'get home and do your worst;*' and then hobbled out of the church, abusing his clerk for disturbing him on so silly an occasion.

#### AN ANCIENT EXACTION.

One of the most curious instances of ministerial rapacity which we have upon record, is the exaction of two hundred pullets from a woman of fashion, for leave to pass a single night with her own husband.

"Uxor Hugonis de Nevill dat Domino Regi ducentas Gallinas, eo quod possit jacere una nocte cum Domino suo Hugone de Nevill."

Maddox, Hist. Exch. c. 13, p. 326.

#### THIRTIETH OF JANUARY SERMONS.

The myriads of sermons which have been preached on this anniversary, and afterwards published, would form a curious collection of examples of Ecclesiastical moderation. One of them from the following text, is loyal in the extreme.—*"But the Children of Belial said, how shall this man save us? and they despised him, and brought him no presents, but he held his peace."*

The reverend gentleman explains, brought him no presents, to mean, paid him no taxes: and that the king held his peace, because, he knew that words would not have half so good an effect, as putting these contumacious and wicked sons of Belial into the Star-chamber, which, AUTHORISED BY THE POWER HE RECEIVED FROM ON HIGH, he accordingly did.

#### HOLY ORDERS CONSIDERED BY THE MAGISTRATE AS A DISGRACE.

In the seventh century, if a factious subject became troublesome in France, the king would order his head to be shaved, and oblige him to take the vows of a monk. Ebroin and Thierry were served thus under Clotaire III. To belong to the ecclesiastical order was considered as a disgrace and inflicted as a punishment. There are men in England, who incline to employ ordination in this way: the church should excommunicate them.

#### CURIOUS TENURE OF BRIANSTON IN DORSETSHIRE.

The lands of Brianston, a village near Blandford, were held by a tenure which obliged the proprietor, when the king marched to war against either Scotland or Wales, to furnish a man to walk before him, without any other cloaths than his shirt and drawers; holding in one hand a bow without a string, and in the other, an arrow without a feather.

#### PATENT OF THE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

IN the Royal Patent of King Henry the VIIIth for Incorporating of the Honourable the Artillery Company, granted A. D. 1537, is the following clause, viz. "That for their dysport and pastyme from tyme to tyme, for ever hereafter and perpetually, may use and exercise the shooting yn their Long



Long-bowes, Crofs-bowes, and Hand-gonnes, at all manner of markys and buttys and at the game of Popyemaye, or other game or games, as at Fowle and Fowles, as well as yn oure Citye of London, the suburbes or the same, as yn all other places wherefoever yt be, wythyn thys oure Realme of England, Ireland, Calyce, and oure Marches of Walyes and ellys where wythyn any of oure Domynyons, oure forestys, chacyes, and parks, without oure special Warrant, and the Game of the Heyron and Feysaunt wythyn two miles of any of oure manners, castellys, or other placys, where we shall fortune to be or lye, for the tyme onely excepted and reservyed." Query, what is the Game of Popyemaye?

## JOHN THE ESSENE.

Fabricius says, (Cod. Apoc. 953,) that in the imperial library at Vienna exists a manuscript Apocalypse by Saint John the Theologue, where mount Thabor is the scene of vision, and Antichrist a prominent character. Perhaps this is the original Apocalypse which, according to Tertullian and Epiphanius, was rejected by the Cerdonians, the Marcionites, and the Theodotians. In which case what would it contain? No doubt an hieroglyphic history of the Christian church prior to the siege of Jerusalem: Nero would be his Antichrist, and Josephus his archangel Michael. It might enable us therefore to ascertain how far the Christian opinions favoured, and in what degree the Christian interest formed the nucleus of that party, which, with the connivance of Agrippa's dissembled loyalty, rebelled against Nero, and was chieftain'd by Josephus. It might assist too in ascertaining whether that John the Essene who was killed in battle near Ascalon, be the same with our John the Evangelist. (*Jos. War.* iii. 2.)

## A GHOSTLY SCRUPLE.

In all languages the words having a metaphysical meaning gradually acquired such abstract signification; but designated originally some concrete quality of substance. Thus *anima* meant *breath*, before it meant *soul*; and *life* meant *body*, before it meant *vitality*. *Love* is derived from *lip*; *language* from *tongue*; and *courage* from *heart*. *Vigor* springs from the *foliage*, and *stubbornness* from the *root* of wood. *Arder* was applied to natural *heat*, before it became descriptive of a passion of the mind. A word, therefore, which originally signified *wind*, may in process of time signify *spirit*, or *disposition*; and a

word, which originally signified *fire*, may in like manner come to signify *fervor*.

Has not this probably been the case with those words, whatever they were, employed by John the Baptist, (Luke iii. 16.) who, according to Mr. Wakefield, told his hearers—"I indeed baptize you with water; but one mightier than I is coming, who will baptize you in a holy wind, and a fire."

Here is plainly an antithesis intended between carnal and ipiritual baptism, between cleansing the body and the mind, between physical and metaphysical purification: yet, according to this translator, wind (to say nothing of the incomprehensibility of 'a holy wind') and fire are to be the means of this interior ablution. Why not render—"One mightier than I is coming, who will bathe you in piety (verbally sanctanimity, holymindedness) and fervor?" This, although boldly, orientally, metaphorical, is at least intelligible; which cannot so confidently be affirmed either of the orthodox or of the heterodox version.

## MILTON'S EARLY READING, NO. II.

While Milton was in Italy, he addressed some Latin verses to his friend Giovanni, Battista Manso, of Naples, in which the following lines occur:

O mihi si mea fors talem concedat amicum,  
Phœbeos decorâsse viros qui tam bene nôrit,  
Si quando indigenas revocabo in carmine reges  
Arthurumque etiam sub terris bella moven-  
tem;

Aut dicam invictæ sociali fœdere mensæ  
Magnanimos Hæroas, et, o modo spiritus adsit!  
Frangam Saxonicas Britonum sub Marte pha-  
langes.

During the years 1638 and 1639, therefore, Milton's imagination was warmed in Italy, with romances concerning Arthur and the knights of the round table. What romances were these? Probably

Evangelista Fossa's Il Galvano	1480
Nicolo Agostini Innamoramento di	
Lancilotto	1521
----- Innamoramento di	
Tristano	1526
Luigi Alamanni Il Giron cortese	1548
----- Avarchide	1570
Erasmo di Valvasone Il Lancilotto	1580

This last being an unfinished poem, and the author a favourite poet with Milton, would have supplied perhaps the *four* introductory cantos of his Arthur.

In 1632 Ottavio Tronfarelli published some musical dramas, among which occurs one entitled *Creazione del Mondo*. The first him of Milton's tragedy of Adam is ascribed

ascribed however to J. B. Andreini, who printed at Milan, in 1613, his *Adamo*.

#### PRIVY COUNSELLORS INDEPRIVABLE.

The office of a privy counsellor (says an excellent constitutional lawyer) is for the joint lives of the king and counsellor: for, being originally appointed by parliament, no authority but parliamentary can displace him; and, as the king's death dissolved the parliament, consequently it determined the privy counsellor's office.— See an "Historical Essay on the Legislative Power of England, by George St. Amand, p. 154."

#### EPISCOPAL SEDITION.

Even bishop Jeremy Taylor is sometimes seditious: mark the following passage from his Sermon on godly fear.— "When Dionysius the tyrant imposed intolerable tributes on his Sicilian subjects, it amazed them, and they petitioned, and cried for help, and flattered him, and obeyed him carefully; but he imposed still new ones and greater, and at last left them poor as the valleys of Vesuvius, or the top of *Ætna*: but then, all being gone, the people grew idle and careless, and walked in the markets and public places, cursing the tyrant, and bitterly scoffing his person and vices; which, when Dionysius heard, he caused his publicans and committees to withdraw their imposts; for now, said he, they are dangerous, because they are desperate."

#### EDITION of the BRITISH POETS.

A new edition of Johnson's British Poets is in contemplation. Surely this is unwise: his editions are not worth perpetuating. The greater poets should have more commentary, and the minor poets less text. One is always tempted at last to buy an antiquarian or variorum edition of the more eminent; such as Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, or Steevens's Shakespeare. This plan of editing should be extended to Spenser, to Milton, to Dryden, and others: but the inferior poets should be cut down into anthologies; a short biography, and a selection of their best effusions, is all one covets. There is already more poetry in the world than can be read; and yet more ought to be written, until works as excellent exist in English, for every department of the art, as in foreign languages.

#### LETTER of LEIBNITZ.

In the collection of Leibnitz's letters, the fifth to Bourguet is remarkable for announcing two theories, the promulgation of which has greatly contributed to the reputation of Linnæus and Buffon. These are the passages alluded to:

"M. Camerarius de Tubingue a cruque la graine des plantes est comme l'ovaire des animaux, et le pollen, quoique dans la même plante, comme le sperme du mâle. Mais quand cela seroit vrai, la question resteroit toujours si la base de la transformation, ou le vivant preformé, est dans l'ovaire, selon Valisnieri, ou dans le sperme, suivant Leeuwenhoek: car je tiens qu'il faut toujours un vivant preformé, soit plante, soit animal, qui soit la base de la transformation, et que la même monade dominante y soit.

Je crois donc que notre globe a été un jour dans un état semblable à celui d'une montagne ardente; et c'est alors que les minéraux, qui se découvrent aujourd'hui, et qu'on peut imiter dans nos fourneaux, ont été formés. Vous trouverez ma conjecture expliquée plus amplement dans les Actes de Leipzig, sous le titre de *Protogæa*. Les rochers, qui sont, pour ainsi dire, les ossemens de la terre, sont des scories, ou vitrifications, de cette ancienne fusion. Le sable n'est que du verre de cette vitrification pulvérisée par le mouvement. L'eau de la mer est comme un *oleum per deliquium*, fait par le refroidissement, après la calcination. Voilà trois matières très étendues sur la superficie de notre globe, savoir la mer, les rochers, et le sable, expliquées assez naturellement par le feu, dont il ne sera pas facile de rendre raison par un autre hypothèse. Cette eau a couvert un jour tout le globe, et y a causé bien de changemens avant même le déluge. Je panche donc assez vers le sentiment de Descartes, qui juge que notre terre a été autrefois une étoile fixe; ou vers celui de mon crû, qu'elle pourroit avoir été une pièce fondue ou grande macule jetée hors du soleil, où elle tache toujours de retomber."

This letter is dated Vienna, 22 March, 1714.

#### CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

These institutions, now so general and useful, are of no greater standing than fifty or sixty years. The first in London was commenced at No. 132 in the Strand, by a bookseller of the name of WRIGHT, about the year 1740; he was succeeded in the same concern by BATHO, who was succeeded by Mr. JOHN BELL. This library has lately been sold off by auction. Among the earliest and most successful rivals of Wright were the Nobles, in Holborn and St. Martin's-court; and Lowndes in Fleet Street. The number of circulating libraries in Great Britain was, in the year 1800, not less than one thousand.

ELOQUENT



## ELOQUENT COMPARISON of a SPANISH PHILOSOPHER.

Princes, says Saavedra, have no superiors but God and Fame, who alone, by fear of punishment, can awe them to act honourably. Hence they often dread his-

torians more than enemies: like Belshazzar, who could feast while the foe was besieging; but when he saw the hand beginning to write, his countenance changed, and the joints of his loins were loosed.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the PRESENT KING of the TWO SICILIES; communicated by an OFFICER in the BRITISH SERVICE, lately returned from NAPLES.

FERDINAND the IVth, king of the Two Sicilies, was born in Naples, in the year 1751. He was the third son of Charles the IIIrd, late king of Spain, and formerly his predecessor in the Sicilian monarchy. It was remarked that Ferdinand, during his infancy, discovered more spirit and vivacity than any of his brothers, and that he was, for this reason, the great favourite of the queen mother. As soon as he became competent to receive an education suitable to his rank, the prince of Saint Nicandro, a religious and intelligent nobleman, was chosen for his tutor, while the bishop Latilla, one of the best scholars then in Naples, was appointed to the more important office of chief instructor. His constitution was, however, so weak at that time, and so different from what it has been in any subsequent part of his life, that he was long prevented from exerting his intellectual powers with that degree of success which nature and fortune had seemed to promise.

In the year 1759, by the death of Ferdinand VI of Spain, without issue, Charles his brother, already king of the Two Sicilies, succeeded to the Spanish monarchy. The eldest of his many children, prince Philip, being destitute of mental powers, and Charles, the second, being, of course, the presumptive heir of the crown of Spain; the third son, Ferdinand, was destined to the throne of the Two Sicilies. There exists, in the last edition of the Code of Common Laws of the Kingdom of Naples, the Pragmatic Sanction, by which the succession to both crowns was settled; and it is in the recollection of some old persons still living, with what magnificent ceremony King Charles gave the investiture of the kingdoms to prince Ferdinand. Some days previously to his departure for Spain, he convoked, in one of the chief apartments of the royal palace of Naples, an assembly of the nobility, the magistracy, the principal officers of the army, and the

representatives of the metropolis. He was sitting on his throne, and the young prince stood by his side. He actually delivered a short speech, purporting, "I have hitherto been happy in governing the two kingdoms which providence had allotted me. I have endeavoured to preserve your tranquillity from foreign invasions, to reform your laws, to secure to you the blessings of justice, honour and rewards. I should, perhaps, have undertaken some more things for the prosperity of my people, if I had continued to live among them. But it is the will of the Almighty that I should repair to my native country, to receive the crown of my ancestors. On parting with you, I feel a great comfort in leaving to you this beloved youth. I sincerely hope he may perform all his duties towards you and me, and surpass his father in exertions, fame, and longevity—Receive, prince, the sword which my august father presented to me when he sent me to Italy, to assert my rights to these kingdoms. I deliver it to thee; employ it in protecting our holy religion with the zeal of thy ancestors, and in securing universal justice and peace to thy subjects." An oath of allegiance was then taken by the new king, and a regency appointed to assist him, during his minority, at the head of which was the Marquis Tanucci, first minister of state, and no less, remarkable for his learning and loyalty, than his integrity as an honest man.

The commencement of the young king's reign, thus brilliantly begun, was clouded by a foreign storm which threatened to dispossess him of his newly acquired throne. It was a common report that, by a family arrangement formerly made, in Spain, between Philip the Vth. and his queen Elizabeth Farnese, in case Prince Ferdinand, their first-born and presumptive heir of the crown, should die without issue, Charles, the second son, then in Naples, should occupy the monarchy of Spain; and the infant D. Philip, their third son, already Duke of Parma, that of the two Sicilies. It was farther stated, that this prince, after having warmly expostulated with his brother

ther on the subject, had interested in his favour the court of France, which had promised its help for the conquest of the two kingdoms. And such dependence did Philip place in receiving such support, that he was already forming a small army of Parmesans, Genoese and Piemontese for the purpose of attacking Naples. The Neapolitan Regency, on their side, had already marched about 30,000 troops to the frontiers. The death of the pretender put a timely end to the contest. This fact being little known, the writer of these Memoirs refers the readers to the History of the year 1759, a volume in 8vo. which was published in Venice, in the year 1760.

No sooner, however, had young Ferdinand consolidated his crown, than he was obnoxious to a great national calamity, which seemed to foretell that his reign should be to him what it has really proved to be, a series of misfortunes and without any fault on his part. In the year 1763, the whole kingdom of Naples was afflicted by a famine until then unknown, and the accounts of which still shock all human feelings! In the metropolis, noblemen and ladies of the first rank were reduced to walk the streets with money in their hands, asking for a bit of bread: in the provinces the poor people, after having devoured greens, herbs and vegetables of every kind, were obliged to nourish themselves with nettles and hemlocks; and those inhabitants who still possessed some land or cattle, were obliged to exchange them with unfeeling usurers for a few loaves of bread or a sack of corn. By these means the number of land-proprietors in the kingdom was ascertained, and there appeared to be a diminution of 20,000 individuals. The famine was attended as usual by a dreadful epidemical disease. The year 1764 will always be memorable for having swept from the kingdom five times a greater number of persons than any ever recorded in the mortality-bills of the preceding years! Had we no knowledge of the inconveniences and disorders accruing to the two Sicilies, in every age, for want of a prudent administration, this fact alone would disgrace the Neapolitan Government, even in the eyes of the most distant posterity! In one of the most fertile countries upon the earth, where nature, even when she is left to herself, furnishes not only the subsistence, but every luxury, nothing but ignorance or profligacy could reduce it to famine! Nor have we yet any apology published to mitigate this offence, or to inform us whether it was the result of unforeseen accidents, of

usurious exportation of corn, of party-spirit, or of personal disaffection.

By virtue of the family-compact, his majesty during his minority was obliged to adopt two measures, which, perhaps, were not in his character. The history of the conspiracy against the illustrious order of the Jesuits, and of their ruin and suppression by the ascendancy of the Bourbon princes, is too well known to be noticed in this place. Their expulsion from Naples was distinguished by an uncommon degree of inhumanity, on the part of the magistrates charged with the execution, which exhibited the most striking contrasts with the pious and modest resignation of the unfortunate victims. Many Neapolitans were eye-witnesses of some particulars relating to this event. The fathers, in all their convents, were, on a sudden, surprised, at midnight by the magistrates. Upon an intimation given to them that they should all get up and assemble in one of their parlours, to hear the king's orders, they hurried on their robes and met in the appointed hall. As soon as the dispatch was read, they uttered no other words than—*God's and the King's will be done*; and, with an exemplary submission and modesty, they left the place. They were soon transported to Pozzuoli, where, after the most insulting reception, and the most inhuman treatment from a Commissary, an ignorant, presumptuous, haughty and violent magistrate, they were hurried on board the galleys and conveyed out of the kingdom, like a band of malefactors. The other step taken by his majesty was the Pragmatic-sanction, by which he prohibited, in his dominions, the famous bull of Pius the Vth. known under the name of *Bulla in cœna domini*, condemned and annulled the anathem launched against the Duke of Parma his cousin, and seized Benevento and Pontecervo upon the holy see. Much has been said on this subject in the article of his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, to which we refer our readers.

His Majesty had actually reached his majority when they thought of having him married; accordingly on the 24th of April, 1768, he espoused the Arch-duchess Mary Carolina of Austria (her present Majesty) a handsome young princess, 18 months younger than himself. The first years of this marriage between two royal persons, in the bloom of their youth, and tenderly attached to each other, fully masters of their liberty and treasures, in the midst of one of the most brilliant courts of Europe, and under the most enchanting



chanting climate in the world, were, as it was natural to expect, a continual scene of dissipation and pleasures, which represented to the imagination of the Neapolitans the happy condition of the heroic and fabulous ages, and gave of course an exhausted theme to music and poetry.

His majesty was now (in 1770) 20 years of age, and at that early period discovered the character which has been constantly preserved through every part of his life: a strong constitution, sound health, restless activity, fondness for hunting, fishing, and all sorts of athletic games as well as for military exercises; quickness also of conception, humorous turn of mind, uncommon docility; sense of piety, a love of justice, zeal for public prosperity, respect for learning and learned men, associated with humanity, mildness, and affability beyond description. His first military establishment, at that time, was the famous body of noble young men, called *il Battaglione*, so much noticed in the Life of Prince Pignatelli. Next to it was the other not less famous regiment of *Liparon*. This was composed of an inferior order of people, not, however, without some tincture of liberal education; it consisted of young men of both kingdoms, between 20 and 30, none of whom were under six feet. The king himself was colonel of these two favourite regiments. The immorality, however, of the former, soon induced his majesty to direct the honour of his attention exclusively to the latter. The *Liparon* became his faithful attendants to his country seats and hunting matches, and the sole military body whom he commanded in person, when they performed their military evolutions in the extensive square of the royal palace.

The chief passion of his majesty, at this period, was the embellishment of the royal palace in Caserta, already reckoned the most magnificent in Europe, when we have excepted Versailles's, and superior even to this with respect to unity and elegance of architecture. The two chief works actually accomplished were the chapel and the theatre: the former is one of the best buildings of the kind; the latter much resembles in its plan of building and taste the Roman theatre in the age of Augustus.

This passion extended also to the celebrated establishment of *S. Leucio* in the neighbourhood of Caserta, intended as a house of education for poor country girls. There they were to be taught reading, writing, and all branches of female education: afterwards, those among them who chose to marry,

were allowed a suitable dowry; and such as preferred celibacy, were appointed governesses either in the same school or in other colleges of the same kind. His majesty was so fond of this establishment, that he very often honoured the house with his visits, and assisted occasionally at the marriage-ceremony of the girls. He framed and instituted a code of laws or rather instructions for the government of the house; which, being afterwards published, were not only distinguished by perspicuity of style, but enlarged the wisdom of good legislation.

It is easy to judge, from what we have just stated, that the reign of Ferdinand the IVth. would have been one of the happiest ever recorded in the history of his kingdoms, had he been the only artificer of his fortune. We had, however, remarked before, that he has been liable to many considerable inconveniences, without the least culpability on his part. In the year 1773, a rebellion of the most serious nature broke out in Palermo, which seemed to endanger the crown of Sicily. The viceroy, Marquis Fogliani, was ignominiously turned away by the inhabitants, the other royal authorities were likewise suspended, and the whole people provided with arms and artillery. The government was alarmed lest the spirit of insurrection should spread over the island, and renew the tragical scene of the famous Vespers, or others so congenial to the warm heads of the Sicilians. Vast numbers of troops were sent from Naples under the command of General Carafa, with little or no prospect of success, and it was an uncommon felicity of circumstance that the superior abilities of this very gallant officer overcame all difficulties and made the Palermitans return to their duty.

In the year 1775, his Catholic Majesty, Charles the IIIrd. had resolved to destroy Algiers, as one of the greatest nuisances to the Spanish commerce. Ferdinand, accordingly, sent to his august father a contingent of troops, nearly of four regiments. It is in every man's recollection wherefore the expedition was unsuccessful, and it is known how the Spanish and Neapolitan troops were, soon after their landing, drawn into an ambuscade and destroyed by the grape-shot of a numerous artillery. His Sicilian Majesty was extremely sensible of this misfortune; and he only consoled himself with the idea, that his troops had not been so harrassed as the Spaniards. Yet, this very event ought to have given to both Monarchs the completest proof of the French selfishness and perfidiousness.



Under the specious name of family-compact, the cabinet of Versailles had reduced the two Kingdoms of Spain and Naples to the condition of fiefs of the *grand monarque*. They were to move under his orders when he pleased; upon any other occasion, they could scarcely assert their rights. It is a fact completely established, that the Algerine artillery was directed by French officers sent over from Toulon. And it really was the interest of the French trade, that the Coasts of Barbary should always be at war with Spain and the Two Sicilies.

In the month of January 1779 another misfortune took place. This was the death of the hereditary prince, Charles Titus, Duke of Apulia. It was certainly a heavy sorrow to his parents, as he was a promising child, of sound constitution, good figure, full of spirits, and of sensibility superior to any of the royal children. The event was so much the more lamentable as it appeared that the unfortunate young prince was dispatched by the presumptuous ignorance of the physicians in his service, who endeavoured to experiment upon him some new abstract and dangerous theories of medicine.

In February 1783, the southern Calabria, and some part of Sicily round Messina, were desolated by a dreadful earthquake. Although this scourge of mankind is more common in the Two Sicilies than any where else, and sad records are preserved of the devastations it has, in every age, effected in both countries, yet it never was so wide and so destructive as at the time we speak of. The city of Oppido was said to have been the centre of the movement, from whence, if we recollect rightly, it was equally and gradually spread to the extent of 45 miles in every direction. All the cities, therefore, and villages, lying between a circle of about 270 miles, were affected, and more than a hundred of them levelled to the ground, with the loss of about 40,000 lives. By these means the most beautiful and fertile province of the kingdom of Naples was lost for many years.

All these misfortunes, however, dwindled into insignificance, when compared to a very singular stroke inflicted on their Sicilian majesties by the court of Spain in the subsequent year 1784. The Catholic King had, perhaps, good reasons to be dissatisfied with the Neapolitan government. He was deeply concerned that the Austrian faction acquired from day to day an overgrowing preponderance in Naples; he therefore insisted, that a person devoted to that house should be removed from the ministry, and every means in his power

was tried to attain the object in an amicable way. He was not only totally disappointed, but had also the mortification to see the emperor Joseph repairing to Naples in December 1783, and engaging his majesty in a treaty of alliance with him and the late empress of Russia, which virtually tended to emancipate the Sicilian monarchy from the family compact. This new alliance would, in all probability, have opened to his majesty a field of exertions quite unknown before, and given him a prospect of some important acquisitions in the subsequent events then likely to take place, if the scheme had been well contrived, and afterwards properly supported by the wisdom of the government, and the fidelity of the new allies. It would certainly have occasioned no blame from the public, nor perhaps any complaint from the court of Spain; as every man of sense was fully convinced that any emancipation of the Bourbon powers from the insidious cabinet of Versailles would be beneficial to them, who had been hitherto condemned to act only like puppets in every political machinery of the French ambition. As, however, his Sicilian majesty was destitute of a good ministry, and engaged to deal with a foreign prince, who, besides his noted characteristical ambition and rapacity, had also some rights on the very kingdom of Naples, it was justly apprehended that some time or other he might find himself in difficulties from which he could never extricate himself. Charles the III<sup>d</sup>, after employing all the influence of his paternal authority to no purpose, began to act as an injured friend. Accordingly, he recalled his ambassador from Naples, and soon after enacted a law derogatory to the Pragmatic Sanction of 1759, and purporting "that his Sicilian majesty and his descendants should be forever excluded from the succession to the Spanish crown." This was really a political thunder-clap. The Neapolitan government, being aware that the Spaniards were full as much as themselves under the tuition of the court of Versailles, thought they could avert the blow by applying for justice and protection to the head of the family. Cardinal de Bernis, then French ambassador in Rome, was sent for to Naples for the purpose of negotiating the intercession; and at the end of the negotiations, their majesties were mortified by the unwelcome truth that the measure adopted by the court of Madrid had been previously consented to by that of Versailles! The disgust of his Catholic majesty was still at the highest pitch, and other



other disagreeable consequences would have been the result, had not his own dearth, that of the emperor Joseph, and the exploding volcano of the French revolution turned the minds of the European cabinets towards more serious and alarming objects.

In the year 1785, his majesty and his queen made the tour of Italy. The remotest object of their journey was to see the famous *Giuoco del Ponte* (The bridge-game) in Pisa. This is a public ceremony performed every year in the month of May: it consists of something like a pitched battle between two different armies; and it is a mock imitation of the bloody contests between the Guelphs and the Ghibellins, and other subsequent factions which desolated Tuscany in the middle ages. The enthusiasm of the Tuscans for this diversion is such as to render it a subject of every conversation a month before the appointed time, and to engage individuals even in convents and nunneries to lay wagers on the contending parties. His majesty's journey proved extremely agreeable to himself, as he was received by every government and people with extraordinary marks of respect and gratitude: it was also beneficial to the inhabitants of the different countries, who witnessed his virtuous character, his affable and condescending behaviour, and his unexampled generosity. This last virtue had already been extolled with praises in all the Italian capitals where he stopped. It was, among other things, reported, that on his visiting the highest court of justice of his Sardinian majesty, in Turin, and seeing a vast number of prisoners confined for debts and bankruptcies, he made a point to inquire from one of the magistrates, who attended him, what was the money required for the purpose of setting those unfortunate men at liberty? Upon being informed that the whole amounted to a sum of many hundred thousands, he immediately delivered a draft, and desired that the prisoners should be liberated. This uncommon act of generosity was mentioned in all the Italian newspapers with due affection and gratitude. A regard, however, for historical truth compels us to state that it produced a disagreeable sensation in Naples, where some *mauvais plaisans* justly affirmed, in a *pulcinelle* sentence, that it was absurd for his majesty to go to Turin to exert his generosity on the Piedmontese swindlers, when he had plenty of such people in his own dominions.

Many important things took place in

his majesty's government from the year 1785 to 1790; such as the intended agreement with the court of Rome, the expulsion of the Papal Nuncio from Naples, the suppression of the tribute of the White Horse, and the reform in the Royal Finances, the Army and Magistracy. Of all these things little need to be said here, as they will be fully detailed in the Articles of Mr. Acton, Pignatelli, &c.

In August 1790, the two eldest Neapolitan princesses, Mary Theresa, the present empress, and Louisa Amelia, the present grand-duchess of Tuscany, were married. His majesty availed himself of this opportunity to accompany his two daughters to Vienna, and to make the tour of Germany and Hungary. He occasionally assisted at the ceremony of Emperor Leopold's coronation, in Francfort. A curious and interesting anecdote occurred during his journey, which deserves peculiar notice, as tending to evince that even the most unassuming and modest princes fall very often a prey to base flattery, and that no trifling opportunity ever escapes artful sycophants to ingratiate themselves with their masters. A weak Neapolitan magistrate of the name of *Vecchioni*, whose fatuity had already become proverbial, and who, thinking to make amends for the want of sense by an extensive and disorderly reading, and by an enormous collection of exotic books, had acquired a title more to be ridiculous, wrote on that occasion a pamphlet to demonstrate that Ferdinand the 1st. of Arragon, just three centuries back, had undertaken a similar journey for the same purpose of attending two of his princesses, one of whom was married to John Galeas Sforza, duke of Milan, and the other to another powerful prince. His majesty was so pleased with this historical parallel as to grant, soon after, to the insufficient *Vecchioni* the honourable, important, and lucrative place of comptroller of the customs in Foggia.

On his return to Italy, his majesty stopped many days in Rome. This was, perhaps, the best employed part of his journey. It produced, at least, an effect highly satisfactory to the most sensible of his subjects. In his conversations with the late Pius the VIth he was made sensible of the ambition and rapacity of the crafty lawyers and turbulent clergymen in Naples, who had for many years past fomented the scandalous contests between the ecclesiastical and royal authority. And so convinced was he of the misconduct

conduct of some of his servants, that, on his very arrival at Naples, he changed the ministry for the ecclesiastical department, and filled all the vacant bishopricks with worthy and respectable persons, condemning to an humiliating exclusion all the intruded candidates who had thought of captivating his munificence by representing themselves as the supporters of the royal jurisdiction.

The universal convulsions of Europe now came on. Here is the end of every regular history of princes and of government! All their actions, measures, anecdotes, were swallowed up in the vortex of the French revolution. New persons, and new scenes appeared on the stage, which made us lose sight of the eminent living characters, except in the mortifications and humiliations to which they were liable. His majesty has certainly had his share of them. In the year 1792 his metropolis was threatened by a French squadron under admiral La Touche, who sent on shore an obscure brigadier to dictate laws in his very palace! Another revolutionist of the name of Machault dispatched an ambassador to Naples, declared himself the protector of the students and scribblers, entered into a conspiracy. Next to him the metaphysical Septembrizer Garat, who had notified the sentence of death to the unfortunate Lewis the XVIth, dared to present himself, in the same capacity of ambassador, to a monarch of the house of Bourbon. At the period of the renewal of the war, Mr. Caraccioli, his majesty's *chargé d'affaires* in Paris, was confined in the Temple, and the ambassador, Mr. Ruffo, who had previously set off, was arrested in Rome, by order of those miserable puppets of the French Directory who called themselves Roman Republicans. How many indignities succeeded, each of which would suffice to disgrace the French name for ever! The subsequent events relative to the aggression on the kingdom of Naples are too public and too connected with the general history of the war to be noticed in this brief article.

We shall therefore conclude this biographical essay on his Sicilian Majesty with some hints on the improvement of his kingdoms during his reign. The operations at Pompei have been conducted with success. The magnificent building of the Royal Academy, in Naples, intended by its first founder, the Viceroy Count de Lemos, for the university, has been so

aggrandized as to have become the best of the kind in Europe. The establishment of the Royal Exchange has greatly facilitated the external commerce; and the perfection of the high roads from the capital to every quarter of the kingdom of Naples, (which is perhaps the greatest glory of his reign) has rendered the internal trade more easy and expeditious.

These improvements are, however, far inferior to what the public might have expected in the present enlightened period of improvement and progress of the human mind.

In some numbers of a periodical work, the writer of this article has published his ideas as to the question—"Why the kingdoms of the two Sicilies move so slow in their march towards the perfection of social life." He has proved, he trusts, that almost the whole depends on the geographical situation of the metropolis. In respect, however, to other additional causes derived from administration, he must observe that, howsoever just and beneficent be the mind of his present majesty, he cannot be said to have ever possessed any strong and steady passion for civil and political improvements. He has listened attentively to the voice of reason every time it has found access to him. But its way to the ear of princes is much impeded. He has likewise endeavoured to entrust every part of the administration to persons who were represented to him as the best qualified for their respective tasks. He has been notwithstanding eminently unfortunate in the choice of his ministers. No genuine statesman was ever to be found in his councils! Tanucci was no more than a learned civilian: Guizzeta was remarkable only for good sense and a methodical head; all the remainder have been persons of mean capacities, some of whom were so very contemptible as to have induced a learned man of great respectability in Naples to exclaim—"That if his majesty had been pleased to take in a box the names of ten thousand Neapolitans, at least of some consideration in the ecclesiastic, literary, and forensic line, and to commit to the chance of a lottery the choice of ministers among them, the persons on whom the lot might fall, could not be less adapted to government than those who actually governed!"

F. M.

(We are promised some other Italian Characters from the same intelligent Correspondent.)

MONTHLY



## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications are requested.)

Two Prints, one representing a Girl returning from Milking, and the other a Peasant Boy. R. Westall, Esq. R. A. del. Gauguin, sculpt. Size twelve Inches and a Half, by seventeen Inches and a Half high. Price to Subscribers 1l. 1s. the Pair; Proofs 1l. 10s.; printed in Colours, and highly finished, after the Originals, 2l. 2s.

IN times not very distant, we had artists who peopled English landscapes with Arcadian nymphs and swains, arrayed in such habits as were never known in this or any other country. From this outrage of nature and propriety we were rescued by Mr. Gainsborough, who gave us English figures and English scenery.

Mr. Westall, with an uncommon portion of taste and talent, has adopted a similar plan, and, taking truth and nature for his guides, delineated such figures as we all know, and which, from their characteristic sweetness and simplicity, must attract and interest the man who has no other knowledge of a work of art than from the resemblance it bears to nature, as well as the highly educated and scientific connoisseur. Of many of this gentleman's productions we have had occasion to speak in very high terms, and the two now before us are as deserving of praise as any of them. They are very well engraved in the chalk manner.

The publisher of the above is at present at Messrs. J. and J. Boydell's, Cheapside, but shortly removing to Ludgate Hill. He has given out proposals for publishing by subscription, from pictures by Westall, two other prints of SAPPHO and St. CECILIA, dedicated by permission to the Princess of Wales, and to be engraved by E. Scriven and H. R. Cook, late pupils to Mr. Thew. Size 13 inches, 17 high. Price to subscribers 1l. 1s. the pair; proofs 1l. 11s. 6d.; printed in colours, and highly finished 2l. 2s. The two pictures are in an admirable taste: that of St. Cecilia exquisitely beautiful; but as we learn they are to be exhibited, the public will have an opportunity of deciding on their merits. The two young artists who are to engrave them have had so able an instructor, and have besides exhibited such proofs of their knowledge of the art, that we have no doubt of their being executed in a masterly and capital style.

The Transfiguration. Amen dico Vobis quia Unus Vestrum me traditurus est.—M. Ferdinand III. Austriaco Magno Hetruriæ Duci. Leonardo da Vinci pinx. Mediolani in cœnaculo Fratrum S. Dominici. Raphael Morgen sculp. D. D. D. Teoborus Matteini del. Nicolaus de Antony ex.

This print is just published by a pupil of Volpato's, and it is saying little to remark that he excels his instructor. Indeed it is a model of the art, and worthy the study of our young English engravers, who are sometimes rather too eager to get their plates out of their hands with as little labour as possible. This, on the contrary, is in every part finished with the utmost care, yet every track tells. The French artists were formerly unrivalled in the clearness of their stroke, but this is as clear as any of them, and in a much more pure style; for these gentlemen, in many instances, sacrificed correctness of drawing, character, and beauty, to the twisting and twirling of the line, which they called *freedom*, and which by this means bore a stronger resemblance to the flourishes of a writing-master, than to the stroke of an artist.

The painter has displayed infinite knowledge in his grouping of the figures, and in the character of the heads, though we think the Salvator Mundi, and the St. John, are inferior to the others. But this ought not to be ascribed to the engraver; it must be an original fault in the picture, and the picture we never saw.

The Redeemer. W. Miller pinx. Testolini excudit. T. Gauguin, sculp. Published by Testolini, No. 73, Cornhill, April 1801. Price 1l. 1s.

This is the largest head that has been published of late years: the face is well marked; the hands are not so well designed—they are vulgar. It is extremely well engraved in the chalk manner; and to those who want a framed print to place at a considerable height, it may be interesting.

Apolini, designed by Louthborough. The Likenesses copied from Cameo Miniatures, by H. D. Janvry, No. 5, Litchfield-street, for whom it is published, and also for Colnaghi and Thompson, Newport-street, and Akerman, Strand, Price 1l. 1s.

The design is novel and striking: it represents

represents *Mount Parnassus* covered with medallion portraits of living musical performers. The portraits of such of them as we know are generally resemblances; but we wish they had been more attended to in delicacy of finishing, and, in some instances, a little more character might have been introduced without any prejudice to the likenesses. The portraits are engraved in the chalk manner; the landscape is in stroke. The generality of Mr. Landseer's engravings are entitled to higher praise than this, and the clouds are rather in a wtery and hard style.

*Nymphs Dancing.* F. Viera Portuensis de S. Fid. inv. et del. G. F. de Queros sculp. sendo Disc. F. Bartolozzi, R. A. Published by F. Bartolozzi and Vandromini.

F. Viera is a Portuguese, and, as we have been told, draws better than Cipriani; but that point this print does not prove: the air of the heads is by no means so classical, neither are the figures so elegant as those generally delineated by that deservedly admired and popular Italian. The engraving is by F. de Queros, who, we have been informed, was sent to Bartolozzi for improvement in his art, by the Prince of Portugal; and some of the heads bear marks of having been touched upon by the burin of Bartolozzi.

*Passewan d'Oghu, d'après un Dessin fait par un Ingenieur à son Service.* Gravé par Bissot.

There is in this head a spirit that borders on ferocity; and it has the appearance of being copied from nature. The mezzotinto engraving is not in a very capital style.

*Triumphal Arch, to perpetuate the glorious First of August, and accommodate every Volunteer of the County of Kent.* From the Design of Mr. C. Beagley, Architect. Coloured 10s. 6d. plain 5s.

This print represents the Triumphal Arch erected by Flint Stacey, Esq. of Maidstone, in honour of the royal visit to Lord Romney at the Mote, on the 1st of August, 1799; and may be a very proper print to accommodate every Volunteer of the county of Kent, but the coloured lamps with which it is decorated are, we fear, rather too gaudy and glittering for the general eye.

*Maria Port. & Alg. Regina.* Fidel pinx. Drawn and engraved by J. C. Rivera.—*Joannes Brasilia Princeps, Port. Regens.*

These are very neatly finished chalk plates, and in point of character of head, the last mentioned is very uncommon in-

deed. To speak of royal and august personages with any degree of disrespect, may be deemed rather indecorous; but when they are brought before the public in such a *questionable shape*, it is not easy to be silent. We do not know that this portrait is a resemblance; if it is, the portrait of the Emperor Paul, whose exterior displays as few marks of mind or genius as one would wish, when compared to this young prince, is a second Solomon. Were the head not royal, one should be almost tempted to say of it what Churchill said of a subject:

"Dull folly,—not the wanton wild,  
Imagination's youngest child,—  
Has taken lodgings in his face,  
As finding that a vacant place."

The Royal Exhibition opens the latter end of April: our artists are consequently busily employed in finishing their pictures for a display to the public. We understand that Sir William Beechey will have a number of very capital portraits; Laurence, a large and characteristic full length of Kemble, and many others; and Westall, as usual, a number of exquisitely beautiful drawings.

*Account of some of the Prices paid to Engravers by the late Mr. Macklin, concluded.*

*Circular Prints from Shakespeare, &c.*

Florizell and Perditta, painted by S. Hardinge, and engraved by F. W. Tomkins, engraving 7ol. The Merry Wives of Windsor, Parker, 7ol. Ophelia, by Stothart, engraved by Ogbourn, 8ol. Cymbeline, by Hardinge, engraved by Parker, 8ol. Lear and Cordelia, Stothart, engraved by Delatre, 8ol. Miranda and Ferdinand, Harding.—Tomkins, 9ol. Margaret of Anjou, from Stothart, by White, 9ol.

*The Fall of Rosamond*, from Stothart, by Blake, 8ol. *Elfrida's Vow*, from Stothart, by Marquard, 8ol. *Kate of Aberdeen*, from Bretherton, by C. W. Tomkins, 9ol. *Damon and Phoebe*, from Harding, by Delatre, 9ol. *Charlotte's Visit to the Vicar*, from Stothart, by Ogborne, 8ol. *The Happy State*, from S. Harding, by Delatre, 8ol. *Peleus and Thetis*, painted by Angelica Kauffmann; and *Electra and Chrysothemis*, by the same; engraved by S. Harding, 3ool. *Ariadne*, from Angelica Kauffmann, by Delatre, 52l. 10s. *The Enchanted Lady*, from Harding, by P. W. Tomkins, 63l. *The Fall of Agandecca* (Macpherson's Fingal), from Barralet, by Parker, 18ol. *Fainjolis, Borbar, and Fingal*, from Barralet, by Parker, 8ol.

REVIEW



## REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Second Volume of a miscellaneous Collection of Songs, Ballads, Canzonets, Duets, Trios, Glee, and Elegies, in two Volumes, properly adapted for the Voice and Piano-forte. The Whole compiled from the Works of the best Authors, and respectfully dedicated to William Shield, Esq. by F. A. Hyde. 11. 6s. Clementi and Co. late Longman and Broderip.*

OUR musical readers will remember in what respectable terms we were enabled some months since to speak of Mr. Hyde's first volume: the present collection displays an abundance of resource, and correctness of taste, which justify the expectations we had formed, and entitle the ingenious compiler to all the credit which a most select assemblage of the beauties of our classical vocal composers can procure. Two hundred and four pages of miscellaneous matter will not allow us to enter upon its merits in detail; but, "Balmy Sweetness ever flowing," from Boyce; "Hark, the Lark," from Cooke; "In my pleasant native Plains," from Linley; "My fond Shepherds of late were so blest," from Arne; "The Merry Dance," from Tretay; and "The Weary Hours," from Jackson; will serve as sufficient samples of the excellence of the selection in general, and authorise our recommending it to the attention of the public. The Glee, of which there are a considerable number, chiefly consist of favourite and popular melodies, arranged expressly for the work by Mr. Webbe: and we find prefixed to the present volume, a frontispiece designed by Singleton, and engraved by Wright, of the beauty of which we only need say, that it forms a proper counterpart to that of the engraving which ornaments the first volume.

*Number II. of the Monthly Musical Journal, consisting of Original British and New Foreign Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Conducted by Dr. Busby. 6s. Phillips.*

The present number of this original and interesting work contains twelve articles, the first eight of which are Foreign, and the latter four British. Among the composers of the Foreign matter, we find the celebrated names of Picini, Mihul, Haibel, Steibelt, Cherubini, and Tarchi; and can with justice to the taste of the conductor say, that those great masters never appeared with more lustre than in the beautiful and striking examples of their genius here

assembled together: but, "A wandering Youth forgive," by Picini; "Lovely Maid, see around us all Nature is blooming," by Mihul; "The Rose when Dews of Night descend," by Cherubini; and "Hear you not the Nightingale?" by Tarchi, are superlatively charming, and have a peculiar claim to our praise. Of the airs from the pens of Dr. Arnold and Dr. Busby, we can only say, that they vie with the excellence of the previous articles, and cannot fail to add to the repute of their respective composers, as well as to that of the work they enrich. The words are chiefly supplied by Dr. Wolcot, Captain James, Mr. Dyer, and the Poet-laureat. We are glad to learn that the price of the future numbers is to be reduced to four shillings. A work so highly useful, as well as gratifying, to the musical public ought to be within the convenient reach of every lover of the science: and we applaud the Doctor's liberal deviation from his original plan.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello. Composed by Adalbert Gyrowetz. 8s.*

*Clementi and Co. late Longman and Broderip.*

These sonatas possess the excellence of blending much spirit and boldness with great delicacy of taste. They are florid without being wild; and though finished, yet chaste and natural: and the accompaniments are incorporated with great address and ingenuity. The second movement in the first sonata is peculiarly elegant; the first in the second is free and fanciful; and *La Chasse*, which opens the third, though its subject reminds the hearer of Haydn, is, on the whole, from the manner in which it is treated, as novel as it is spirited. With the succeeding march, we are not equally struck; it wants more ardour as well as dignity, and does not transport us to the field of battle: the variations with which it is enriched make, however, ample amends for these defects, and are calculated to exhibit a commanding finger to great advantage.

*The Veteran Tar, a Comic-opera in three Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Adapted for the Voice and Piano-forte. The Words by S. J. Arnold. The Music composed by Dr. Arnold. Price 8s. Thompson.*

This little piece, though it exhibits some

some few marks of hasty writing, possesses some pleasing and impressive airs, and will not fail to gratify those who are partial to natural and simple melody. In the overture, which opens with a movement at once bold and light, the Doctor has ingeniously interwoven the air of "The Hardy Sailor braves the Ocean," from the *Castle of Andalusia*; and that of "Come, cheer up my Lads," by the late Dr. Boyce, which give it a very appropriate and characteristic effect. We are sorry to see this little comic effort, which promised to become a favourite with the public, so suddenly and unexpectedly laid upon the shelf.

*The Battle of the Nile, a favourite Cantata, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. The Words by Mrs. Knight. The Music composed, and dedicated to Lady Hamilton, by Dr. Haydn. 1s.*

Clementi and Co. late Longman and Broderip.

We have perused this composition with infinite pleasure: the modulation every where bespeaks the great master, and the expression great acuteness and justness of feeling. The introductory symphony is conceived in a style at once uncommon, striking, and analogous; and the transitions of harmony, and little *intermezzi*, which both relieve and enforce the vocal part, are managed with a skill and profundity of judgment to which very few besides the great author himself can pretend. We cannot, however, but be of opinion, that had the cantata consisted of a lesser portion of recitative, and a greater variety of air, it would have been equally interesting, and at the same time more generally attractive.

*Amusement for Ladies, consisting of six Divertimentos for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, Tambourine, and Triangle, ad libitum. Composed by G. Nezot. 4s.*  
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

These divertimentos, which are written in a pleasing familiar style, give us no faint idea of the taste and manner of Steibelt, formerly the tutor, as we learn, of Mr. Nezot. We find, in a preface affixed to the work, some ingenious suggestions respecting the use of the pendulum for ascertaining the exact degrees of time, as implied by the different words prefixed to movements. We grant, with Mr. Nezot, the probable utility of adopting such

a guide with beginners, while we also allow the merit of the original idea; and had Mr. Nezot confessed his obligation for it to a former number of the Monthly Magazine, we should have acknowledged his ingenuousness.

*Two Sprigs of Myrtle, a fashionable Duet Composed by W. Howard. 1s. Fentum.*

"Two Sprigs of Myrtle" is a pretty, simple, little duet, and does credit to Mr. Howard's fancy. The parts are disposed with judgment, and the general effect is highly attractive. We have only to wish that the words would have allowed of an additional digressive strain, and a return to the original melody, which would have afforded a variety, and conferred an importance, the want of which is a drawback on its merits.

*Haydn's celebrated Air of "God save the Emperor," with Variations adapted for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for the Violin and Violoncello, ad libitum. By Muzio Clementi. 2s. 6d.*

Clementi and Co. late Longman and Broderip.

Mr. Clementi has added to this simple and popular air four variations, in which he has displayed all that masterly and elegant contrivance so peculiar to his piano-forte music, and furnished to the practitioner an improving and gratifying exercise.

*Mozart's favourite Sonata for the Piano-forte. 4s. Rolfe.*

This is a very neat and correct copy of one of Mozart's best and most pleasing piano-forte compositions. It consists of three movements, the first of which is fanciful, rich, and florid; the second, pathetically elegant; and the third, lively and animating.

*No XV. of Apollo and Terpsichore; or, a Collection of Songs, Duets, Rondos, Airs, &c. selected from Mozart, Haydn, Pleyel, Paisiello, and other great Masters. 1s. Rolfe.*

This tasteful selection of little favourite pieces continues to evince the same sedulous attention and discriminating judgment which distinguished the former numbers. The present number comprises six pleasing and justly-popular articles.

LIST



## LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

## DRAMA.

Deaf and Dumb; or, the Orphan, an Historical Drama, now performing at the Imperial Theatre, and at Paris; translated from the German of Kotzebue, by B. Thompson, Esq. 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

Elisba; or, the Woman of Shunem, a Sacred Oratorio, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket; written by Thomas Hull. 1s. Cawthorn.

## EDUCATION.

The New Speaker; or, English Clafs Book; to which are prefixed, a System of Rhetoric, and an Essay on Enunciation or Delivery, by William Mavor, L. L. D. Author of the British Nepos, Natural History, &c. Price 4s. 6d. James Wallis.

## GEOGRAPHY.

An Epitome of Geography, arranged after a new Manner, and enlivened by References to History, in three Parts, by John Evans, A. M. 1s. Symonds.

## HISTORY.

The History of Mauritius; or, the Isle of France, and the neighbouring Islands, from their first Discovery, composed principally from the Papers of Baron Grant, who resided twenty Years on the Island, by his Son, Charles Grant, Baron de Vaux; illustrated with Maps, large 4to. 1l. 16s. boards. Nicol.

The Second Part of the History of the Anglo-Saxons, containing a View of the Kingdoms of the North; the Expedition of Lagneir Lodbrog; the Life of Alfred, and a Continuation of the History to the Norman Conquest, 2 vol. 8vo. 16s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

## HUSBANDRY.

Remarks on an Essay on the comparative Advantages of Oxen for Tillage in competition with Horses, by William Tatham, Author of National Irrigation, &c. &c. 1s. 6d. Scott.

A Letter to Lord Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, by Colonel Fullarton, in consequence of a Requisition from Parliament to the Board, to examine and report the best means of converting Grasslands into Tillage, without exhausting the Soil, and of returning the same to Grass in an improved State. 2s. 6d. Debrett.

## LAW.

Curfory Remarks on the Laws with respect to the Imprisonment of Debtors, by Henry Beard, of the Inner Temple. 1s. Scott.

A Summary of the Law of Set-off, with Cases determined upon the Subject, by Basil Montagu, Barrister, 6s. boards. Mawman.

## MILITARY.

The Complete Military Library; being a comprehensive System of Modern Military Tactics according to the last Improvements; decorated with upwards of eighty Copperplates, consisting of the Uniforms (coloured) MONTHLY MAG. No. 71.

of all the British Army, of Maps of the British Settlements abroad, of Plans of celebrated Fortifications, of Battles, of Sieges, of Manœuvres, &c. &c. 2 vol. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

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## MISCELLANIES.

Observations on the Enormous High Price of Provisions; shewing, amongst other Things, that the overgrown Opulence of the Farmers tends to subvert the necessary Gradations of Society; and, if not corrected, will be the perpetual Bane and Misery of the Country, 2s. Clement.

Considerations on the Coronation Oath to maintain the Protestant Religion, and the Settlement of the Church of England, by John Reeves, Esq. 1s. 6d. Wright.

The Creation, written in the manner of the Death of Abel, by William H. Hall, 3s. 6d. Crosby and Letterman.

A Satirical View of London at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century, by an Observer, 5s. boards. Hurst.

The Cambridge University Calendar for 1801, by Benjamin Clarke Raworth, A. B. Rivingtons.

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A Journey from London to Dover, and from Dover to the Land's End, by the late Thomas Pennant, Esq. embellished with Views and Portraits executed by the most eminent Artists, 2 vol. Royal 4to. 3l. 3s. boards. Harding.

A Letter to the Hon. Spencer Percival, Solicitor General, in consequence of the Notice given by him, that he would bring forward a Bill for the Punishment of Adultery, 1s. Rivington.

## NOVELS.

Old Nick, a Satirical Story, by the Author of a Piece of Family Biography, &c. 3 vol. 10s. 6d. sewed. Murray and Highley.

The Fugitive of the Forest, by Maria Lavinia Smith, 2 vol. 7s. sewed. Lane.

## POLITICAL.

Observations on the Commerce of Great Britain with the Russian and Ottoman Empires; and on the Projects of Russia against the Ottoman and British Dominions, 2s. Debrett.

Considerations on the Change of his Majesty's Ministers, and its Consequences, so far as relates to the Question of Catholic Emancipation, and the Test Acts, with Observation on the Coronation Oath, 1s. Stockdale.

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relative to the Principles of Armed Neutrality, 8vo. 5s. boards. Hatchard.

A View of the Political Situations of the Northern Powers: with Conjectures on the probable Issue of the approaching Contest, by William Hunter, Esq. 2s. 6d. Stockdale.

Remarks on Mr. Schlegel's Work upon the Visitation of Neutral Vessels under Convoy, by Alexander Cooke, L. L. D. Advocate, 4s. White.

The Question, as to the Admission of Catholics to Parliament, considered upon the Principles of existing Laws; with Observations on the Coronation Oath, by a Barrister, 2s. Booker.

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#### POETRY.

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Miscellaneous Poems; dedicated to the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, by William Thomas Fitz Gerald, Esq. Wright.

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#### THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached Feb. 8, 1801, at the Consecration of the Right Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, by the Rev. Charles Blackstone, 1s. Cadell and Davies.

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Sermon preached before the House of Commons on the late General Fast Day, by Richard Prosser, D. D. 1s. 6d. Payne.

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History of the Otaheitan Islands from their first Discovery to the present Time, with a Frontispiece, fine Paper 3s. common 2s. 6d. Ogle.

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Sequel to the Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World, by John Evans, A. M. second Edition, with a Portrait of the Author, 2s. 6d. Symonds.

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## ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from Feb. 20. to March 20.

*Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.*

	N <sup>o</sup> . of Cases.
CHLOROSIS and Amenorrhœa	25
Menorrhagia	8
Diarrhœa	17
Cough and Dyspnœa	45
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3
Cynanche Tonsillarum	5
Erysipelas	16
Continued Fever	27
Chronic Eruptions	21
Infantile Diseases	32
Anasarca	9
Cephalœa	2
Epilepsy	6
Hysteria	3
Asthénia	48
Hypochondriasis and Dyspepsia	39

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The cases of amenorrhœa constitute a considerable proportion in the above list. In a disease which is characterized by a general debility, and seldom attended by local inflammation, it is much to be wondered at, and to be lamented, that physicians should have such frequent recourse to the remedy of blood-letting; which cannot fail, by weakening still farther, to aggravate all the morbid symptoms it was intended to alleviate.

By no means is it uncommon for repeated venesections in such cases, to occasion an effusion upon the lungs, which soon terminates the sufferings, by terminating the existence of the patient.

That relaxation of body, that irritability and dejection of spirits, and those various pains and uncomfortable feelings with which the young chlorotic female complains of being afflicted, are not to be relieved by bleeding, or any kind of lowering evacuants; but, rather by the assiduous application of those mental and physical stimuli, the direct tendency of which, is to induce a state of universal vigor and excitement.

Out of the great number of patients afflicted with this complaint, that have

come under the care of the reporter during the last fifteen months of his practice at the dispensary, he recollects scarcely a single instance, in which steel, in some shape or other, did not in a longer or shorter time, accomplish the object which he had in view.\*

Cases of fevers have considerably decreased in number during the last month, whilst catarrhal and asthmatic affections have been much more extensive in their prevalence as well as troublesome in their symptoms. In these complaints, especially when they attack the aged, little is to be done either by the apothecary's art, or by the skill of the physician: an accurate attention to *clothing* and *diet* is almost all that can with advantage be recommended, except indeed, a change of air, which, however, amongst the lower classes is seldom practicable. The writer of this article has more than once seen a person, at an advanced period of life, afflicted with these

\* To some it may seem remarkable, that so many cases of amenorrhœa should have fallen within the sphere of Dispensary-practice, as this is a disease that is, comparatively, seldom observed amongst the lower classes of society; it is therefore necessary to state, that although a considerable number of our patients are from amongst almost the poorest of the community, there is still a large proportion of them, who, living as domestics in opulent families, share in the luxuries of their superiors, and of course, in common with them, experience all the bad effects of good-living. Besides, it is not singular for governors of the charity, who are in a decent and even rather an affluent condition, to convert the privilege which their annual subscription affords them, to the relief of their own wives and children, as well as of other friends, who stand on the same level of life with themselves—a circumstance which, although in various respects highly conducive to the advantage of a young practitioner, cannot but appear glaringly inconsistent with the nature and object of a charitable institution.

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catarrhal

catarrhal and asthmatic affections, suddenly deprived, by the merciless hand of an empirical practitioner, of almost all the few drops of blood that still lingered in his withered and nearly exhausted veins. The distended and over-charged vessels of the vigorous and the young may admit, and sometimes even require, a partial evacuation of their contents. But to take from an emaciated old man, bent under the weight of years, any part of that vital fluid, with which he is so scantily provided, is an act that would never be rashly committed by any discerning or intelligent practitioner.

Fewer murders, perhaps, have been perpetrated by the sword than by the lancet. Next to the vast scythe of time, scarcely is there any weapon that has committed more cruel ravages than those which have been effected by this powerful, although minute instrument of destruction.

The instances of hypochondriasis, recorded in our list of diseases, have in general occurred at an advanced period of life. There are few persons indeed at an advanced period of life, in whom we may not detect, in a greater or less degree, the

symptoms of this disease. Objects in general having lost in a good measure their power of interesting, being no longer entertained by the amusements, nor engaged earnestly in the serious occupations of life, and most of those social connections being broken which tended formerly to divert his attention from himself, it is no wonder that the mind of an old man should often become occupied almost entirely by the daily increasing infirmities of his body.

This will be still more likely to occur in those cases where a person has been so unfortunate as, in the earlier periods of his life, to expend in licentious and enfeebling pleasures, the whole of that corporeal vigor, part of which ought carefully to have been reserved for the comfort and the support of age. A remark which might be illustrated by the instance of a celebrated personage in sacred story, who, after having exhausted the powers of his constitution, by that unlimited debauchery, to which his youth and manhood were devoted, at length complains, in the true temper of an hypochondriac, that—"All is vanity and vexation of spirit."

Red Lion square.

J. R.

## PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

### NATIONAL INSTITUTE of FRANCE.

**C** LABILLARDIERE read a memoir on two species of the *litchi* from the Moluccas. These plants are natives of China, and were introduced into the Moluccas by the Chinese inhabitants of these islands. One of them, called *ramboutan* by the Malays, is the *nephelium lappaceum*, Linn. the other, called by the natives *ramboutan akai*, is not known by botanists.

The *nephelium* has been so little known that it has been successively ranged under the composite, the amentaceous, and the euphorbia. The author of the memoir proves that it belongs to the family of the saponaceous (*savoniers*), and adds it to the litchi.

The calyx of this tree is composed of four or five divisions, and hairy; it has no corolla. It has from four to six stamina, inserted under the pistil, and very caducous; which has caused it to be considered as monœcious. The seed-bud is formed of two rounded lobes, and the style bifurcates into two broad stigmata. One the lobes generally proves abortive, the other forms a red oval berry, bristled with hairs that terminate like a fish-hook, and co-

vered with a tuberculated coriaceous coat. The nut is oval, somewhat flattened, and imbedded in a pulp, to which it adheres by its base. This tree, therefore, only differs from the litchi in wanting a corolla, and in having only four to six stamina, instead of six or eight. The points of the fruit, though long, cannot make it rank as a separate species, since the fruit of the common litchi is also studded with small points, likewise originating from tubercles which are bounded by irregular polygons. The pulp of this fruit is somewhat acid; it is used in the Moluccas to quench the thirst of persons attacked with malignant fevers. The surgeon to the expedition in search of La Peyrouse, has also used it with success in dysenteries.

The litchi, *ramboutan akai*, differs from the preceding in having the divisions of the calyx blunter, the stigmata sharpened, the fruit set with tubercles truncated at the top, and the exterior covering thicker; it likewise does not rise higher than about seventeen feet (English), its branches are horizontal, and its leaves have six to eight leaflets. The pulp is as agreeable to the taste as the other, and the nut has a kernel-taste. An oil is drawn from it similar to



to the olive, and much superior in quality to the cocoa butter.

C. Labillardiere also read another Memoir on a new species of palm, called *arenaga*. It is the *palma indica vinaria secunda* *Saguerus* *sive Gomatus* of Rumphius. The author has made it a new order, with the name *arenaga*, from that of *areng*, which is given to it in the Moluccas.

The only species of the *arenaga* yet known is the *A. Saccharifera*. This tree rises about sixty feet (English); the alated leaves are sixteen to twenty feet long, the leaflets are dentated at their extremity, and have one or two appendices at their base. The leaf-stalks are large at their base, and furnished with long black threads, with which the Malays make very durable ropes and cables. The leaf-stalks serve to construct their habitations, and the leaves to cover the roof.

A saccharine liquor is obtained from this palm, by making incisions; and with good management this liquor will be yielded more than half the year. By simple evaporation it gives a kind of sugar, of the colour and consistence of chocolate newly made, but which is capable of further refining. The nuts of the young fruits make good confectionary, and the trunk yields excellent sago.

C. DECAUDOLLE read a Memoir on the vegetation of the mistletoe. This is well known to be a parasitical plant, growing equally on several trees, and in every direction. Decandolle has made the following experiments on this singular vegetable:—

1. To prove that the mistletoe draws its nourishment from the plant on which it grows, he dipped in water, coloured red by cochineal, a branch of an apple-tree bearing a mistletoe. The coloured water penetrated the wood and inner bark of the apple and passed into the mistletoe, where its colour was even more intense than in the former. It does not appear, however, that there is a true anastomosis between the fibres of the mistletoe and those of the apple; but the base of the parasitical plant is surrounded with a kind of cellular substance in which the fibres of the apple-tree appear to deposit the sap, and from which those of the mistletoe absorb it. The pith of this plant is green in the young shoots, and an inspection of a transverse section of the stem amply confirms the opinion of C. Desfontaines that the cellular tissue is an exterior pith or medulla, rendered green by the light.

2. C. Decandolle took a branch of apple bearing a mistletoe, and dipped the lat-

ter in the coloured water. The leaves began soon to fall, and shewed a red cicatrice. The injection followed the woody fibres of the mistletoe, descended to its insertion in the apple-branch, passed into the wood of the latter, and descended quite into its roots.

3. Having taken two apple-branches loaded with two mistletoe plants of equal size, having stripped the leaves off both the apple-stalks, and one of the mistletoes, introduced the basis of each of the branches into cylindrical tubes, hermetically sealed, and filled with water, and inverted these tubes in a trough of mercury, he found the mistletoe that had kept its leaves to raise the mercury 119 millimetres in nine hours, and the stripped mistletoe only 32, hereby shewing that the leaves of this plant perform the same functions to the apple-tree as the true leaves of this tree do.

4. Having taken two mistletoe-branches with their leaves on, one of them planted on an apple-stock, the other dipping directly into the water, and having disposed them as in the preceding experiment, the first raised the mercury 115 millimetres, and the second raised it a single time to 11 millimetres, and another time did not raise it at all. This singular experiment shews that the mistletoe of itself is almost entirely unable to raise the sap.

C. Decandolle remarks, on this occasion, that the property of raising the sap by means of a root is intimately connected with a perpendicularity of direction. Therefore plants, relative to their nutrition, may be divided into two classes; the first draw nutriment from their whole surface, and live in a single medium only, which, in the lichens is air, in the seaweed, water; and earth in the truffle. These vegetables have no tendency to perpendicularity. The plants of the second class derive nutriment at a determinate part, which is called the root, and these exist in several mediums at once, the potamogetons, for instance, in earth and water; the stratiotes, in water and air; the oak, in earth and air; the nymphæa, in earth, water, and air: all this class point more or less to the zenith.

#### MEDICAL SOCIETY of EMULATION.

Dr. BOLBA read a Memoir on the Rachitis, at the sitting of Dec. 4, in which he took notice of the conjectures on the nature of this disease, which modern chemistry has given rise to. The author observes, that, as the bones owe their solidity to calcareous phosphat, rachitis has been

been pretty generally attributed to a want of this substance; and that this actually takes place in many instances cannot be controverted; so that a transparency of a bone is in general a sure sign that the person to whom it belonged was rickety. In confirmation of this opinion it may be observed, that the period in which children are most exposed to the disease is precisely that in which there is the greatest demand for phosphat of lime for the process of ossification, that is, from the age of six months to two years.

However plausible this theory may be (the author adds), it is not admissible in those cases in which the disease is caused by the developement of any other acid, the action of which is directed to the bones, and particularly in those rare but unquestionable cases where gout is complicated with rachitis. Such cases are mentioned by Morgagni and Portal; and lately Dr. Pinel has observed, in the Bicetre, an old man of seventy, attacked with a gouty effusion of calcareous matter through the skin, which was followed with a softening of the bone. It would appear, at first sight, impossible that these two diseases should exist at the same time, since, on the one hand, rachitis is attributed to a want of calcareous phosphat, and gout to its excess; but this apparent contradiction may easily be reconciled. For, in a *mollities ossium*, we cannot strictly conclude that a want of calcareous phosphat is felt in the whole system, but merely in the bones. Therefore, after an atony of the vessels which usually carry this earthy salt to the bones, may not it deviate from its usual course? Then, it will be diverted to the skin by transpiration, as in the case of the old man in the Bicetre, and produce an earthy exudation; or it will be thrown upon the coats of the blood-vessels, the pericardium, or the heart, and occasion an ossification; or it will pass to the kidneys and urinary passages, which is the most common occurrence.

Since calcareous phosphat may be thrown

upon different parts of the system, it is possible that it may take its course to the joints, and there produce ankyloses, similar to those of the gout; and if this effect is merely owing to a wrong direction of the calcareous matter, it will be followed by a softening of the bone; a combination of symptoms which has been designated by the term *arthritic rachitis*.

#### SCHOOL for ORIENTAL LANGUAGES, near the NATIONAL LIBRARY.

A school has been established in Paris for the express purpose of teaching the living Oriental Languages, which have an acknowledged utility in European commerce and policy. The course of Persian is conducted by C. LANGLES, member of the Institute, who will explain the principles of this tongue, and read some fragments of the *Military and Political Institutes of Tamerlane*, written by this prince himself, along with the geographical description of Persia, by Hhameoudollah, son of Aboubeker.

The course of Arabic will be given by C. SILVESTRE DE SACY, who will instruct from some chapters of the Koran, and a poem of *Kaab-ben-Zohair*.

C. JAUBERT, Interpreter and Secretary of the Republic for the Oriental Languages, undertakes the Turkish, with the explanation of the *Description of the Sea of Marmora and the Archipelago*, and a *Treatise on Navigation*, by Hhadjy Khalfah, surnamed Kiatib Tcheleby.

C. CIRBIED, an Armenian, will give lessons on his native tongue, translating the *Dialogues on the Natural and Moral Philosophy of the Armenian Nation*, and a prosopoeitic and tragic poem on the town of Edessa, by Glaezi.

The course of modern Greek is conducted by C. D'AUSSE DE VILLOISON, who will read, with the pupils, the *Treatise of Agriculture*, by Agapius, and the *Arabian Tales*, translated into the Greek tongue.

## THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BENJAMIN BATTY, of STREATHAM, SURRY, for a NEW METHOD of CURING HERRINGS and SPRATS.

THE fish are first to be prepared in the usual way, by cutting out the heads and entrails, and rubbed with salt. They are then again cleaned, sprinkled

with bay or rock salt, (in preference to the common salt) if this can be had, and put into a cask by layers, and over each layer of fish and salt is to be poured a quantity of pickle made in the following manner: take sixteen ounces of common salt, four ounces of saltpetre, from two to four



four pounds of molasses or treacle, and one gallon of water. Heat the whole over a fire till the salts are dissolved, and the whole made into an uniform liquor. Spring-water is preferable to river-water, where it can be had, but river-water will do. A vacant space is to be left over the top layer of fish, which is to be filled up with the molasses pickle, and the heading of the cask then put on very tight. In pickling sprats, as the casks seldom hold more than about ten gallons, a space of about an inch will be sufficient to leave over the top of the fish to be filled with the pickle. The fish are to remain in the cask at least two months, and after that time they may be taken out for eating, or for smoking and drying. Sprats require rather more salting and pickling than herrings. The patentee adds, that fine sugar would answer the purpose better, but would hardly answer in point of expence. This sweet pickle might be used at first to the fish without any farther preparation, but it is much safer to begin with taking away the head and entrails, as these parts are more liable to putrify than any other, and might taint the whole.

MR. JOSEPH EYRE, of SHEFFIELD, for a METHOD of IMPRESSING the JAPAN upon ORNAMENTED HANDLES of KNIVES, &c.

THE process here mentioned is very simple. The knife-handle, when the pattern has been impressed on it, is taken out of the press (being previously marked, so that it may be put in again in the same situation) and japanned to the requisite thickness in the usual method. The press is then heated to a certain degree, and the japanned handle returned into it, by which means the varnish is pressed in, rendered firmer, and made capable of bearing a high polish. This method applies to ornamented handles of knives, forks, razors, and other cutlery ware, made of wood or paper, in imitation of carved horn or bone.

MRS. MARTHA GIBBON, of KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, DRESS MAKER, for a NEW INVENTED STAY, for WOMEN and OTHERS.

SOME of the ancient pieces of armour, made in the form of a waistcoat, with very long flaps, and broader both above and below than in the middle, will give an idea of the form of these stays. They are composed of a front and a back piece, each of which is supported by strips of whalebone, nearly parallel, and the two pieces join to-

gether by hooks and eyes, or lacing, or any similar contrivance, which meet at the side, and will allow of being accommodated to the size of the wearer. They are made so long, as only not to be inconvenient when sitting down; and they are calculated principally for giving support to the abdomen where this may be thought necessary, and also for correcting deformities. They may be lined and stuffed, or padded, according to pleasure.

MR. JOHN PROSSER, of CHARING CROSS, LONDON, SWORD CUTLER, for a NEW-INVENTED WATER-PROOF PAN and HAMMER, for GUN and PISTOL LOCKS, &c.

THE invention here specified is ingenious, and (as far as it can be understood without a reference to the drawing) the following is the principle adopted. In common gun-locks it is well known that the hammer (or that part on which the flint strikes) is placed directly over the pan, which it covers when the pan is shut, and thus protects it from wind and wet. As this however is not always a complete protection, the patentee has contrived another method. The hammer is nearly of the usual form, but instead of the common plain screw-pin round which it revolves, and which attaches it to the stock, the inventor uses a very large pin, of sufficient dimensions to allow of its being hollowed out and perforated, and in this axis of the hammer he places the pan to contain the priming, and to communicate the fire to the chamber of the piece. This large pin serves therefore both to contain the pan and to fix the hammer to the stock, by means of a somewhat conical male screw at one extremity, which enters a corresponding female screw in the stock. The hammer is scooped out at the lower part, in order exactly to fit the cavity of the pan in the above-mentioned pin or axis; and these two cavities are exposed by the falling of the hammer when struck by the flint. That part of the large pin which is to the outside, and when the pin is screwed home to the stock does not project at all beyond the eye of the hammer, is secured from wet by another small screw, which exactly fits the eye, and thus entirely shuts up the pin. The pin is perforated through the centre, which perforation reaches from the pan which it enters, to the end of the screw that enters the stock, and thus the fire from the priming is conveyed through the centre of the pin into the breech of the piece. To prevent the hammer from falling too far back

back when struck by the flint, a small projection is made at the lower part, which catches upon a false pan beneath, in the same manner as with the common gunlocks. The patentee also makes some alteration in the chamber of the piece, which is to narrow the bore a little beyond the

powder chamber, in order that the ram-rod may not quite reach the bottom of the piece, and thus to prevent the powder being much pressed by ramming, which will make it be lighter, and as he conceives, will cause the explosion to be more instantaneous and powerful.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

••• *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

**T**HE want of a tolerably complete, accurate, and scientific system of Modern Geography, embracing the latest discoveries and partitions, has been regretted by many. We are glad to hear that such a work is in the press, and will appear early next winter, in two quarto volumes; digested on an entirely new plan, and illustrated with 40 or 50 maps, by that eminent geographer ARROWSMITH, engraved in a new and beautiful manner by LOWRY. The geographical descriptions of the various countries, according to the latest information, and with constant references to the authorities, by Mr. PINKERTON, the astronomical part by Professor VINCE of Cambridge, and the botanical, by Mr. ARTHUR AIKIN.

Mr. GILBERT WAKEFIELD will publish in a few days, a Dissertation on the Measures of the Greek Poets, who have written in hexameters; in which some general rules are laid down of very extensive application, and of essential utility in the illustration and correction of those writers.

*Lectures on Virgil by Mr. Gilbert Wakefield.* It having been suggested by some friends that lectures on some principal classic author, being unexceptionable in their subject, useful in their tendency, and unconnected with all political and theological opinions, would not be unfavourably received by the public, Mr. Wakefield proposes to read lectures on VIRGIL; an author of such pre-eminent accomplishments as to render him peculiarly adapted to the purpose; and the second *Æneid* is selected for the first course. These lectures will be philological, critical, and explanatory; as intelligible and simple, as is consistent with novel and interesting information; unfolding and illustrating whatever respects the etymologies, the proprieties, the energies and elegancies of expression; the peculiarities of composition; the construction and the beauty of the numbers; with such occa-

sional illustration from other authors, Greek and Latin, as may seem likely to promote the general objects of this undertaking. It is presumed also that the lecturer's long and diligent attention to such subjects may render his performance not wholly uninteresting to scholars of superior proficiency, who may be induced to give their attendance from an opinion of the importance of classical information, congenial with his own. The lectures will extend from 12 to 16 in number, will occupy about an hour and a-half each, and will complete the second *Æneid*. It is proposed to commence the lectures in the first week in June. Notice will be advertized in due time, where tickets (at three guineas for the course) may be had, as likewise of all particulars respecting the place and hour of lecturing.

Mr. FELL's Tour in the Batavian Republic during the three last months of the last year, containing an accurate view of its present domestic condition, of the effects of the war, the change of government, &c. &c. &c. will be published in the ensuing week.

Mr. PRATT, whose interesting Gleanings in Wales, Holland, Westphalia and England, have been so universally read and approved of, proposes speedily to publish the third and last volume of his Gleanings in England, including, among a variety of other topics, Gleanings of London.

A new and improved edition of the *Non-conformists' Memorial*, is undertaken by Mr. Palmer of Hackney. It is, we understand, to be embellished with upwards of 24 new engravings, of the ejected ministers.

MR. FUZELI, R. A. himself a native of Zurich, and intimately acquainted with Lavater, has undertaken to write a life of that extraordinary man and an account of his writings. In all respects Mr. Fuzeli is eminently qualified for this undertaking.

The public is already in possession, through



through the medium of the newspapers, of the information that the Travels of Dam-berger into Africa have been proved to be a forgery. In a future Magazine we hope to be enabled, by some of our German correspondents, to present our readers with the curious history of this literary forgery. It appears that three several books of travels, little less extraordinary and extensive than those of Damberger, have been manufactured by the same writer, and successively introduced and published by various respectable German booksellers. The Travels of Damberger had however excited the most universal attention, and considerable editions of the original were sold in Germany, and of translations in France and England, previously to the detection of their forgery.

We stated that last month the necessary effect of the mischievous tax upon paper would be to annihilate projects in literature, and we are already acquainted with a number of useful literary designs which are laid aside in consequence of the enormous rise upon this article. For the paper upon which the Monthly Magazine was printed on its commencement, five years since, 20s per ream was paid, and that of equal quality would now cost 34s, even before the new duty has actually taken place, which will add another 6s to its price. The difference of the monthly expence upon this single concern, in a regular consumption of 60 reams, is consequently no less than 42l. per month. Publishers in general will be reduced to the disagreeable alternatives of still further advancing their prices, reducing their quantity, or printing upon paper of an inferior quality. We are still enabled to repeat our statement of last month, that the new duty will rather diminish than add to the nett revenues of the state!

Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTH, gardener to His Majesty, at Kensington, will speedily publish a treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, in which a new method of pruning and training will be fully described.

Mr. MARTIN SAUER, Secretary to the Expedition, announces for publication, by subscription, under the patronage of Sir Joseph Banks, an Account of the Geographical and Astronomical Expedition, undertaken by order of the late Empress of Russia, for exploring the Coast of the Icy Sea, the Land of Tshutski, and the Islands between Asia and America, under the command of Captain Billings, between the years 1785 and 1794. It will be printed  
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in quarto, embellished with views, charts, &c. &c.

LORD SHEFFIELD who, both in public and private life, has displayed so accurate a knowledge of the agricultural interests of the kingdom, will shortly favour the public with a Treatise on the subject, in which the article of corn will undergo a minute and judicious investigation.

The celebrated Grammar of the Persian Language, published at Calcutta, intituled The Persian Moonsthee, by FRANCIS GLADWIN, Esq. will speedily be re-published in London. It will be contained in one large volume, royal quarto, elegantly printed in the new Talik type, and illustrated with plates.

The Tootinahmeh; or, Tales of a Parrot, in the Persian language, with an English translation; and the Oriental Miscellany, consisting of translations and original productions, in Persian and English; both elegantly printed in the Talik type, will shortly make their appearance in London. These two works constitute a rich source of entertainment. Their great merit consists, however, in their utility, in their easy mode of conveying a knowledge of the Persian manners and customs, and enabling the reader, by simple and instructive lessons, to improve himself in the language of the country.

Mr. FRANCIS GLADWIN is also preparing for the press, in one volume quarto, elegantly printed in the Niskhi character, Dissertations upon the Rhetoric, Prosody and Rhyme of the Persians.— This work will be found to contain much judicious criticism, as an analysis of the principles of the Persian language, and is admirably adapted to polish and complete the knowledge which may be acquired from the Persian Moonsthee and the preparatory course afforded by the Tootinahmeh, and the Oriental Miscellany. The three works will form a perfect System of Instruction for the acquirement of the Persian language,

Mr. DEBRETT has in preparation for the press an INDEX to his Register of the Debates and Proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, from 1743 to 1800. The great utility of this work is sufficiently obvious from the length of time which the Register embraces, a period of 57 years, and the immense variety of important matter with which it abounds.

Mr. DEBRETT is also preparing for the press his Parliamentary Register, from 1774 to 1780, revised and collated with the  
L 1 notes



notes of several members, and the Journals of Parliament.

A translation, by very competent persons, is undertaken of CUVIER's much esteemed Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.

A translation will be shortly published of Mr. MARTENS' *Essai sur les Armes, les Prises, et surtout les Reprises*. To this work, which enters minutely into the subject of recaptures, according to the laws and treaties of every principal maritime power of Europe, will be subjoined by the Translator, additional notes, and an Appendix, further illustrative of the work.

We learn that Mr. THOMSON's Collection of Poems, announced last month, will consist chiefly of Sonnets. The Odes and Elegies will not be numerous, but the Sonnets will amount to upwards of one hundred.

The Vaccine or Jennerian Inoculation, makes a more rapid progress upon the continent of Europe than even the most benevolent and sanguine friends of humanity could have expected. One of our Correspondents at Paris states that its success in that city, where it was introduced by Dr. Woodville, exceeds even that in London. Another, writing from Frankfort on the Mein, speaks of its success in terms equally favourable. A third, from Berlin, describes its general adoption; and the King of Prussia has ordered those individuals of the Prussian army who have not had the small-pox, to be inoculated with the vaccine matter. Dr. Marshall, from Malta, writes, that an hospital has been established there, for its propagation; and that the first case of the inoculation took place in presence of the Governor, the Turkish and Algerine Residents, &c. &c. He adds, that the Dey of Algiers has requested to have the practice introduced into his dominions. We learn from the Medical Repository of New York, that the practice has succeeded in most of the American States. In England, considering the obstacles opposed by ignorance, superstition, and the inveterate conceit of aged practitioners, the new inoculation has been extended in a wonderful degree. It is however to be lamented, that the natural small-pox has occasioned a greater mortality during the last year than in many previous ones; and although the parents who do not cause their children to be inoculated for this safe and mild substitute and preventive, have reason, in fatal cases, to accuse themselves of having omitted to save the lives of their children, we do not expect that the vaccine inocu-

lation will become universal, without some act of the legislature.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, at the time of his death, left a manuscript sealed up, with especial directions that it should not be opened till the first day of the present century. This request was complied with by his friends and family, and the manuscript was opened in great form before the magistracy at Beaugency, on the first of January last, in the house of Madame de St. Foix, niece of the Abbé Condillac, who possessed the manuscript. It was found to bear the following title; "*Rousseau Juge de Jean Jacques*." In this work, which will make an octavo volume, he defends the purity of his intentions, and explains many of his thoughts and sentiments. The work is now in the press at Paris, and a translation will appear with all convenient speed in London.

We think it our duty to guard the public against an imposition which we understand is about to be attempted in London. A work of Rousseau's was published in French in London, about the year 1780, by Sir BROOKE BOOTHBY, and it is designed to print a translation of this obscure book, as the identical relic lately brought to light in France. We hope this notice will have the effect of inducing the persons concerned, to desist from their dishonourable intention to defraud the public.

The Abbé DELILLE, whose Gardens and Georgics have been so universally read, intends to translate Milton's Paradise Lost, into French.

The two volumes of WIELAND's Life of Aristippus and of his Contemporaries in Greece, lately published at Leipzig, are reported to be superior to most of the late productions of that author. Two translations into English have been undertaken, one by Mr. MELLISH of Weimar, and the other by Mr. ROBINSON at Frankfort.

M. BÖRTIGER of Weimar has published a learned Dissertation on the Costume of the Furies, as invented by Æschylus. Several coloured engravings are added, as well as accounts of ancient monuments representing the Furies.

Captain VON ARCHENHOLZ, of Hamburg, has finished a History of the Reign of Gustavus the First, of Sweden, in octavo.

It has been observed that various kinds of mosses which grow on walls and house-tops, although dried by the heat of summer so as to become quite brittle and friable, recover their former verdure and vegetative power by the first showers of autumn.



turn. A fact analogous to this, and which is a striking example of suspended animation in plants, has been communicated to the public through Mr. Nicholson's Journal, by Mr. Gough, of Kendal. Some plants of *Lemna minor* (common duck's-meat) were collected from a pond in July 1797, dried for four or five hours in the sun, and preserved in a small box, to the end of March, 1800; they were then placed in a glass jar with water, and not only revived, but flowered in the following August.

Although it is generally imagined that trees are infallibly killed by stripping them of their bark, yet it would appear from the practice of some New York farmers, and from experiments by Dr. Mitchell, that apple-trees may be decorticated with impunity in the middle of summer. By this operation, according to the American farmers, the trees are made young again; probably by removal of the insects which harbour under the old bark. A tree peeled by Dr. Mitchell, in the summer of 1798, remained uninjured by the succeeding winter, though a very severe one. Another, which was stripped in June 1799, had completely reproduced its bark before September, while a large crop of fruit that it was bearing at the time, did not appear to be in the smallest degree injured.

Some specimens of auriferous pyrites have been discovered in Virginia, from ten penny-weights of which three grains of perfectly pure gold are said to have been extracted.

Oxyd of manganese has also been discovered in abundance in the county of Albemarle, and from the same place specimens of liverstone, a variety of barosele-nite have been procured.

Chancellor Livingston, President of the New-York Agricultural Society, has succeeded in an attempt to domesticate the American Elk: having procured three young ones, they were brought up with the other cattle, and soon became attached to them; they are now about two years old, and are thirteen hands high, their thighs being as muscular as those of the horse. They have been bitted twice, and seem at least as tractable as colts of the same age.

In the cabinet of natural history, in the possession of M. GRILL at Sodersfors, in Sweden, among many other curiosities, is a remarkable ape, without a tail; this singular animal was very fond of eggs, and knew how to open and eat them with great facility; he could pare a melon, and

would throw away the skin: he would inhale the fumes of tobacco with delight, till he was lost in a state of insensibility; he seemed to take pleasure in washing his hands every time that water was brought him; he would often eat crusts of hard bread softened in water; he was as malicious towards those whom he thought he had frightened, as he was complaisant towards those whom he suspected to be stronger than himself; he was vindictive to an excess, and never forgot any injury which he received.

M. GERSONIUS, a Swedish physician, has recently published some curious information concerning Tunis and the plague which has ravaged that city. He obtained the situation of Physician to the Bey, and formed the first system of pharmacy which had been seen in that country. He attended nearly 700 persons infected with the plague. The remedies he used with the greatest effect were, the *flores arnicæ* and the *extractum thebaicum*. M. Gersonius flattered himself that he had discovered two infallible symptoms of the infection and a knowledge whether there was a hope of cure.

In the 16th century the following public libraries were established in various parts of Germany; The senatorial library at Hamburg 1529.—The city-library at Aulburgh 1537.—The city-library at Nürnberg.—The university or Paulinian-library at Leipzig.—The university-library at Jena 1548.—The electoral-library at Dresden 1588; with which, in the middle of the eighteenth century, the libraries of the counts Bünau and Brühel were united. The electoral-library at Munich.—The library of the Premonstratensian Prebendaries at Prague.—The Ducal-library at Brunswick, by duke Augustus 1604, at the castle of Hitzacker, but afterwards removed to Brunswick, and finally to Wolfenbüttel.—In Prussia: The royal-library at Königsberg 1540.—The university-library at the same place, as well as the town-library.—The senatorial-library at Dantzic 1596.—During the same period the following German universities were founded: Frankfort on the Oder 1499—1506.—Wittenberg 1502.—Marpurg 1527.—Königsberg 1544.—Jena 1548.—Dillingen 1552.—Altdorf 1571—1580.—Helmstädt 1576.—Grätz 1586— and Gießen 1607.—

The Piedmontese patriots have ordered COMOLLI, the sculptor, to carve a bust of General Massena.

In the course of the year 1800, the number of books and pamphlets published at Paris were 1172. On Natural History and Botany, there were 44; on Medicine and Physics, 271; on Morality, 41; on Legislation and Politics, 168; in Belles-lettres 75; in Poetry and the Drama 303; and of Novels, &c. 125.

M. GURLITT has published in quarto, at Magdeburg, an Essay on the Antique Busts of the Grecians and Romans. After entering into a detail of the use which these memorials were of to those nations, by animating the observers with a desire of emulating the deeds of the characters thus represented, he proceeds to give an alphabetical catalogue of 375 busts, of every denomination, still existing.

A very interesting work, in two volumes folio, by C. DENON, is now preparing at Paris. The first volume will contain 20 plates, selected from 300 drawings made in Egypt by that artist; the second will contain a Journal of his Travels, &c. This work, of which the last plates are now in hand, will be speedily published. The Citizen Denon was one of the artists who accompanied Bonaparte's expedition, and he attended the division of Desaix in its march into Upper Egypt.

The astronomer CAGNOLI of Verona, and professor at Modena, has been left unmolested during the Austrian invasion of the Cisalpine republic, and by means of the pension assigned him by Bonaparte he has published the eighth volume of the Memoirs of the Italian Society, wherein he has given some new details relative to astronomy.

In the *Connaissance de Temps* for the year 11, just printed at Paris, there are numerous observations and calculations from the most celebrated living astronomers, and a catalogue of 2300 new stars by Le François Lalande, and Vidal. A volume of additions to this work, entitled *Mélanges d'Astronomie*, has appeared, making together 500 pages.

The *Magazin Encyclopedique* gives an account of a new work, by William Tischbein, Director of the Royal Academy of Painting at Naples, entitled *Monuments Homériques*. It will be published in numbers, each containing six engravings from the most celebrated antiques, illustrative of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, with a description annexed to each plate. The first number will give engravings relative to the Iliad, the second illustrative of the Odyssey, and so on alternately.

JEROME DE LALANDE has given a

corrected edition of the *Mondes de Fontenelle*. This work has been published by Bode, in Germany, and by Codriska in the Greek tongue.

The same indefatigable philosopher is preparing for the press a small stereotype edition of the Tables of Logarithms, originally published by himself and Lecaillie, in 1760. This edition will be by far the most correct.

M. CAUSSIN of Paris, is employed on the translation of a very curious antient Arabian MS. treating, for the most part, on that branch of astronomy which relates to the lunar course; it was the work of I. JUNIS, and was after many solicitations procured by the National Institute from the Batavian Government. The MS. is in quarto, consisting of 400 pages, and belongs to the City of Leyden.

MR. BODE of Berlin, has published No IV. of his beautiful folio Celestial Atlas; in which he announces the appearance of the 5th and last number, in the course of four months, together with a Preface and Index, and a catalogue of 17,000 stars, the greater part of which were furnished by Jerome de Lalande. This atlas contains 20 beautiful charts.

Among the effects of the late violent storm in France may be reckoned the appearance of certain rare birds in that country. Some were found in the northern departments which travellers have hitherto described as belonging to Siberia. A sea-swallow was shot at the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris.

A model of the town of Marseilles is now exhibiting at Paris. The execution is extremely exact, and fully equals the beautiful collection of models of fortified places belonging to government and kept at the Invalids. In this representation of Marseilles every individual house may be distinguished; the exact slope of every roof and every street is given, a plan of the neighbouring hills &c. C. KERONDEL, the artist of this curious work, has added to the exhibition similar models of the principal remains of antiquity in the south of France. The *Maison carrée* the amphitheatre of Nîmes, and the famous aqueduct the *Pont de Gard*, are among the number.

C. MONGEZ has presented to the Institute a curious Memoir on the harangues given by antient historians and ascribed to particular orators and generals; and on the means which the antients took to increase the effect of the voice in theatres. In answer to the question which has often been put



put: whether the orators and generals really pronounced the speeches which stand in their names—whether these orations were distinctly heard by all the citizens and soldiers assembled—and whether the actors, on the vast theatres of the Romans, could be heard by all the spectators—the author endeavours to subject to accurate calculation the extent to which the human voice may be heard both in the open ground, and in a space enclosed by circular walls. Experiments were made to this purpose by a commission of the Institute, in the Champ de Mars, from which it may be concluded that a public speaker, when quite in the open air, unconfined by walls, cannot be distinctly heard further than over an area of 1458 square metres (1620 yards English). To determine the number of men which this space can contain, Mongez takes as a basis the space allowed to each individual in the Macedonian Phalanx or Roman Legion when under arms, as given by Polybius; and making allowance for the greater closeness of an unarmed assembly, he fixes the number requisite to fill this space at 7,290; but again deducting the space occupied by the rostrum and contiguous to the speaker, he limits this number to 6500. In applying these data to the Forum at Rome, which according to Danville contained 20,000 square toises, it will be found that the number of Roman citizens Capable of hearing the orator in the rostrum, would be little more than a fiftieth of that which the Forum would contain. A well known fact in the Roman History supports this opinion. The tribune, Tiberius Gracchus, having ascended the Capitol with his friends, learnt that his life was threatened by the Patricians. He apprised those who surrounded him of this circumstance, and with his hand made a gesture to that purpose. The spectators who were too far to hear him, thought that he demanded the crown to be put on his head, and the senators took advantage of this mistake and had him assassinated. Xenophon, in the famous retreat of the 10,000, only commanded in general about 8000; from which when the army was harangued, must be deducted those who guarded the camp. So that he seldom addressed more than 7000, a number not too many to hear together a speech made in the open air. Cæsar often commanded immediately only a single legion, or about 5600 men. But on passing the Rubicon, when, on addressing the whole army, he told them that he would sacrifice every thing to restore to them their tribunes, even the ring on his finger, which he shewed to

them, the distant spectators, who were too far off to hear his words, understood by this gesture that he promised to each of them wealth enough to enter into the equestrian order and to bear the ring, the characteristic badge of the order. In a theatre enclosed by a circular wall the extent to which the audible voice reaches is greater. We are well acquainted with two antient theatres which still exist, that of Herculaneum, built by the Romans; and of Saguntum in Spain, constructed on the Greek model. In 1785, Don-Henry-Palos-Y-Navarro, after having cleared out this theatre at his own expence, had a number of Spanish comedies acted in it. The spectators were but 4000, but it is certain that the place would have held 12,000, and the voice of the actors was distinctly heard in every part. The reason why in our modern theatres, the dimensions of which are so small, compared to the antient, the voice of the performers is lost at the furthest seats, is undoubtedly owing to the number of recesses and projections which drown and absorb the voice; the walls of the antique theatres present an uniform unbroken surface throughout the whole extent.

M. SIEVER, a Member of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, made a journey into Siberia, by the order of Catherine II. in order to introduce the cultivation of the Siberian rhubarb (*Rheum Sibericum*) and other plants of the same genus. His travels extended through Russian Mongolia, the country of the Kirgis, and the frontiers of China. M. Siever is convinced that no person in Europe has yet had in his possession the entire plant of the true rhubarb, but only its dried roots. All the rhubarb which is found in commerce is prepared by the Buchases, a tribe which were subjected by the Chinese eighty years ago, and who inhabit the town Sinai or Selin in the government of Schepsi between the 35th & 40th degrees of latitude. The inhabitants dig up the rhubarb-roots from the neighbouring mountains, clean it, cut it in pieces and hang it up to dry in the shade under sheds. This operation lasts a whole year, and the rhubarb is not exported till after this time. The Chinese never give any seed to the Europeans. The plant does not grow to a great height. Its leaves are round and set with small prickles.

The same traveller describes the antient Scythian tombs, which are found every where from 60 to 140 degrees of longitude. One of them which he examined, contained a human skeleton, placed east and west; the skeleton of a horse laid north

north and south; a strait two-edged sword an ell and a half long, ten iron arrow-heads, several gold leaves, two wrought golden rings, several bracelets skilfully worked, and a harness of silvered copper.

From a sketch of the city of Copenhagen, which lately appeared in the *German Museum*, we learn that this city is 25,200 feet in circumference, containing 80,000 inhabitants. It contains the principal fortress of the country; the fleet; the marine arsenals; the only university in Denmark; the bank; the sovereign tribunal; the principal academies; the only good theatre in Denmark; a superb library; a veterinary school; a school for cadets in the sea and land service; a museum containing a variety of rare and curious objects; a number of superb edifices, statues, and monuments of every kind. On the side next the sea this city presents itself in all its magnificence. It is perceived at the distance of several miles. Nothing in the north equals the prospect presented by the channel of the Sound; which has Denmark on the right, Sweden on the left, and Copenhagen almost in front. The Gothic towers with which it abounds, and which from a distance have a majestic appearance, engage and fix the attention of voyagers by the height of their spires, as well as by the variety of the ornaments with which they are decorated. On the coast of Denmark, appears a continued succession of rich plains, woods, meadows, superb mansions, neat villas, and pleasant gardens, adorned with all the ornaments of art, while the Swedish shore exhibits corn-lands, pastures, a mountainous and picturesque coast, and at length the isle of Hoen, celebrated as containing the observatory of Tycho Brahe, Helsingoer (or Elsinour) with the fortresses of Cronenburg and Helsingburg, which appear to unite. As the voyager advances he seems to sail in the midst of a lake, but soon discovers the sea, and the whole extent of the plain of Copenhagen, its port filled with vessels, and its cultivated environs. Three objects especially attract the attention of the spectator. The first is the tower of the church of St. Saviour, which is ascended by a circular staircase on the outside, ornamented with a handsome balustrade of brass; the second; is the steeple of the church of Notre Dame, remarkable for its height; and the third, the observatory, which resembles a colossal column. Foreigners, who in general have conceived a mean idea of this metropolis, will be extremely surprized on walking

through the New-town. They will find broad straight streets, well paved, footways in excellent condition: handsome edifices, and every where the signs of wealth and magnificence; numerous equipages, elegant liveries, a number of servants, &c. resembling in effect the squares or new streets at the west end of London. The garrison in time of peace consists of six regiments of infantry, the foot-guard, the horse-guard, a corps of artillery, two battalions of light-infantry, a corps of marines, and a squadron of hussars, amounting in the whole to about 10,000 men; to which may be added the city-militia, the chief officers of which are appointed by the king, and the colonels and captains rank among the officers of the army. The fortress of Fredericstادت, supported on the other side by the batteries of the arsenal, defends the entrance of the harbour, where there is besides another battery, and where, in case of necessity, a number of flat-bottomed vessels and floating-batteries may be stationed. The arsenals are situated at some distance from each other. M. Ramdohr speaks thus of them, "We find (says he) a number of spacious edifices, ships building, magazines, cranes, bridges, batteries, and finished vessels: there are 1600 carpenters and joiners only. In fine (says he) after coming out of the arsenals and magazines, if we would appreciate the human powers, and form an idea of the genius of man, we must go to Copenhagen and survey the arsenals, and the canals and basins." The sailors are lodged in barracks appropriated to them. They contain about 6,000 sailors, together with their families, and some officers who maintain order.

*Scientific Information, contained in a Letter from General Menou, in Egypt, to Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, dated September 24, 1800.*—Commerce revives here. I have kept up the connexion begun with the grand sheriff of Mecca; with the kings of Darfuth and Dongola, at the south-west of Egypt; with the emperor of Abyssinia, to the south; and I have written to several Arabian princes in Lybia, Balud, Gered, and the country called Sudan watered by the Niger. The caravans begin to arrive. They bring slaves, gold-dust, elephant's teeth, ostrich feathers, rhinoceros' horns, medicinal drugs, gums, and many other articles of an extensive commerce. The Arabs of Tor and Mount Sinai, as well as those of the countries situated between Suez,



Suez, Jaffa and Jerusalem, come daily hither in caravans. Several of these tribes, who wish to become husbandmen, have asked for land, which I have allotted to them, and they behave very well. I have sent in search of a sulphur bed, which exists not far from the Red Sea, between Cossair and the latitude of Benisouef. It will prove a very valuable discovery. Egypt would furnish salt-petre for the whole world. The powder manufacture which you established here, furnishes us daily with a thousand pounds of this article, of superior quality. C. Couté has established a fulling-mill, and I hope that in a little time we shall have cloth for the army. He has also established a workshop for sabre-blades, which almost equal those of Persia. Several members of the Institute are going to make a second jour-

ney to Upper Egypt. I hope that this time they will reach the Oasis, and will go a hundred to a hundred and fifty leagues beyond Opuan. It is expected that there are still more considerable ruins than those of Thebes and Dendera. The same is said of the Oasis. Murat Bey offers to provide every assistance and protection for this journey in his power. Other travellers are going from Cossair and Suez, to reconnoitre the western coast of the Red Sea. It is suspected that a sulphur-bed and pit-coal are to be found there. In every part of the desert between Balbeis and Suez, a number of agricultural Arabs flock to us, who are discontented with the Osmanlis in Syria, and have asked me permission to inhabit and cultivate the canton called Owale. It contains a number of wells.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In March, 1801.*

### FRANCE.

**B**Y the late treaty of peace between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, it is said, is to renounce Tuscany in favour of the Infant Duke of Parma, and to receive some unnamed indemnity, in some unknown part of Germany, at some unknown period. The Infant Duke of Parma is the near relation of the King of Spain, whose attachment to France will of course be confirmed, and France will thus be able to shut up all the Tuscan ports against British vessels. The Emperor renounces all his rights in Italy beyond the Adige.

It will be observed, that the French Consul has had the address to avoid the delay and inconveniences of a congress, by throwing upon his Imperial Majesty the very difficult and invidious task of procuring the consent and adherence of the States of the Empire to the present treaty, and fixing the indemnities, which we conceive can only be made by secularising the bishoprics. Of the King of Sardinia, or his dominions, not a word is mentioned in this treaty, which has induced a suspicion in the minds of some speculators, that the Consul may have it in idea to put that island into the hands of his new ally, Paul

the First, and thus gratify his desire of a settlement in the Mediterranean.

It is now become certain that Egypt is the destination of Admiral Gantheaume's fleet, which is known to have taken a direction towards the Mediterranean, and is suspected to have been joined by several Spanish ships of the line off Ferrol. It is to be feared that this expedition will be successfully terminated long before it can be overtaken by Sir Robert Calder. We are confirmed in this opinion by all the collateral reports from the Continent, which lead us more and more to expect a conjoint attack upon the Ottoman dominions, the downfall of which must necessarily follow, and the spoils of which will be probably divided between France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

The French Government, at the request of Paul I. have agreed, it is said, to restore the King of Sardinia under certain conditions, viz. that he shall be King of the territory and towns of Piedmont, but not of the fortresses, "which, being all by nature republican, are to be held by the Cisalpines." This is the strangest instance of limited monarchy yet established in Europe, and is calculated upon a division of powers altogether unknown to Montesquieu.

Intelli-

Intelligence has arrived from Leghorn, dated Jan. 30, that General Murat has ordered all the natives of England, without exception, then in Leghorn, to leave it in six hours after the publication of this order, and the Tuscan territory in ten days, under the pain of being conducted beyond the frontiers by the armed force. Passports were to be delivered to them to secure their personal safety. Their families to enjoy the same advantages, and be treated with all the attention prescribed by humanity. All letters and parcels from England, Ireland, Hamburg, or any other country, addressed to the merchants on whose warehouses seals may have been placed, as well as on the English commodities found in Leghorn, to be delivered to Citizen Belleville.

The above proclamation was accompanied by two others; the first on the part of General Murat and the Tuscan Government, prohibiting the exportation from Leghorn by sea or land, or the removal, from one house to another, of any other mercantile articles than corn, until Feb. 4, under the penalty of seizure and confiscation; the second, on the part of Citizen Belleville, ordering declarations respecting the English and Imperial property to be delivered within twenty-four hours (under a penalty, should the declarations be in any respect false), of ten times the value of the article omitted.

On the 17th of February, the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave a *fête*, in celebration of the peace between Austria and France, at which were present the First Consul and his family, the other Consuls, the Senators and French Ministers, the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign Powers, Counsellors of State, a great number of Members of the Tribune and Legislative Body, and all the Military Officers at Paris of superior rank.

The French entered Mantua on the 6th of February.

The First Consul assisted at the sitting of the National Institute, on the 15th of February, in his capacity of Member, and stated that he had several Egyptian manuscripts to present. Among those which he gave in were some written in Greek, Syrian and Hebrew characters.

From Bamberg, they write of the cession of Franconia to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and that Prussia is to be indemnified for the surrender of Anspach and Bareuth, by the acquisition of Hanover, Osnaburg, and Hamburg. The Minden

article informs us, that the occupying of Hanover, Hamburg, and Bremen, will depend upon the nature of the reply returned by the court of London.

The official paper of the First Consul of the 4th of March, contains a letter from Berlin of the 13th of February, communicating the substance of a conference between the Hanoverian Envoy and the Prussian Minister. The object of the former was to sound the intentions of the Prussian Government with respect to Hanover. He urged the circumspect manner in which the Hanoverian Government had acted, and drew a distinction between Great Britain and Hanover. The Prussian Minister's reply was brief, but full of meaning: the conduct of Great Britain by sea was alluded to, and the minister urged, that that conduct gave the Continental Powers a right to act in a similar manner by land.

There is also some language of a strong nature attributed to his Prussian Majesty, who is represented to have openly asserted, "That England had completed the measure of its injustice, and that the moment had at length arrived for retribution and punishment." Unless the official paper of the First Consul were authorised to make use of such terms, and that it were supported by facts, we cannot conceive that it would have dared to hazard a personal allusion of this nature to the King of Prussia.

The report that the King of Naples has shut his ports against the English shipping seems to be now confirmed.

The treaty of peace between the Republic and Naples is signed and ratified, and Citizen Alquier is appointed Ambassador to the latter court.

Intelligence has arrived from an English officer of rank in the expedition against Egypt, dated Satalia Bay (in the Country of Natolia), the 19th of January, that numberless delays had occurred in necessary preparations for landing; that ten days had been lost in waiting for the Turkish gun boats, which had at length arrived, but were scarcely fit for service. It states that the enemy had 14,000 effective troops, but it does not notice whether they were all French, or partly natives. There was reason to suppose that some trifling reinforcements had reached Alexandria in small vessels that had escaped the vigilance of our cruizers, by running close in shore.

The treaty of Luneville, bearing the Imperial



Imperial ratification was to be presented on the 11th of March to the Legislative Body for its sanction.

The opening of the Protocole of the Diet of Ratisbon was fixed for the 6th of March. The Emperor has addressed a letter to the Electors and Princes of the Empire, stating the imperious circumstances under which he was induced to accede to the Treaty of Luneville, and the necessity of the immediate ratification of the Treaty, as the French troops would not evacuate Germany till it should take place.

#### THE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

By intelligence from Hamburgh, we learn, that Lord Carysfort had received a letter from the Prussian Minister, Count Haugwitz, which may be considered as the *ultimatum* of the King of Prussia, who speaks a bold language in defence of the Northern Convention, and threatens to support the principles on which it is founded, and the claims it advances, by force of arms.

The cabinet of Petersburg beholds with a jealous eye the influence which the British Government has at Constantinople; and the plan of an invasion of Turkey by the combined armies of two or three great Continental Powers, to compel the Grand Signior to withdraw himself from that influence, or to seek in these provinces for the basis of a general peace, is much talked of.

By intelligence from Prague, dated February 2, it appears that the Russian troops, which had quitted Galicia to proceed eastwards, are advancing, by forced marches, towards the frontiers of Turkey: a part of these troops will remain, it is said, on the frontiers, till the arrival of the troops of another great power, which are to act in concert with them; the rest will continue their route towards the Russian ports on the Black Sea, where they will embark for an expedition destined to oppose the attempts of the English against Egypt.

The principal articles of foreign intelligence are the *Convention* that was signed on the 20th of December, at Petersburg, between the plenipotentiaries of that court and of Sweden, and ratified by their respective sovereigns; with a series of *Regulations* for the Swedish Commerce, published by the King on the 23d of the same month. By the first of these, it will be seen, that the contracting powers acknowledge that their object is to restore the system of the armed neutrality adopted during the American War. Contraband

goods are prohibited from being exported; and the treaty specifies the articles to which that term applies to be, cannon, mortars, fire-arms, gunpowder, flints, saltpetre, pikes, swords, helmets, &c. The third article avows, that the objects which the two powers have in view are, "That every ship may freely navigate from one harbour to another, and on the coasts of the belligerent nations; that the effects belonging to the subjects of the belligerent powers, in neutral ships, shall be considered as free; that, in order to determine what shall be considered as a blockaded port, such denominations shall be admitted to apply only where the disposition and number of the blockading ships shall be such as to render it hazardous to enter the port." The contracting powers declare, that the system upon which they act, and the principles by which they are guided, shall be permanent, and shall apply to all future wars. There is also a provision in the treaty, by which other neutral powers are to be permitted to become parties to it. By the latter, we find, that ships sailing without convoy are to submit to search; and none are to claim the protection of the Swedish flag but ships built in Sweden, and navigated by a crew, of which one-half are to be Swedes. On the news reaching the court of Stockholm, of the detention in England of Swedish and Danish vessels, an order of council was issued on the 2d of February, interdicting all intercourse with England, and laying an embargo on every ship of that country in the ports of Sweden. If the French papers are to be believed also, Mr. Talbot, the British *Charge d'Affairs*, was ordered to quit the kingdom.

#### SPAIN.

A Lisbon mail arrived the 17th of March: the private letters contain intelligence, that Spain declared war against Portugal on the 22d of February, and that Portugal issued a similar declaration against Spain, on the 5th of March.

#### AMERICA.

By intelligence of the 14th of February, we are informed of the ratification of the treaty with France, with the exception of the second article, and limiting the duration of it to eight years. The numbers for it were 22, against it 9. Mr. Jefferson is elected President of the United States of America. The election was conducted with great warmth. The balloting was renewed thirty-one times during three successive days. The thirty-second time decided the election in favour of

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Mr.

Mr. Jefferson, who had New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Mr. Burr had New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, and South Carolina. Vermont and Maryland were divided.

#### EAST INDIES.

By accounts at the India House, on the 6th March, though not official, there is some reason to suppose that the English had taken Batavia, the valuable Dutch settlement in the East Indies; it was captured by the Squadron of Admiral Rainier. This intelligence, which was brought by an American vessel, arrived at New York, obtained considerable credit in the city. It has also the sanction, we understand, of some private letters, brought by the last overland dispatch.

An article, under the head of Paris, in the *Moniteur* of the 10th of March, says, that letters received there from India, mention, that the Mahrattas had declared war against the English, and that several actions had already taken place.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal business of the Imperial Parliament, after the report of the Budget, has been as follows:

Mr. Sturt, on the 19th of February, rose and said, he wished only that the feelings of the country might be appeased respecting the expedition to Ferrol; he pressed for inquiry, because he felt convinced that the honour of the British arms rendered such inquiry essentially necessary. That blame attached somewhere, no candid observer, who had directed his attention to the subject, would attempt to controvert. After lying three months in a state of inaction, off Quiberon, the Squadron ordered to act against Ferrol, proceeded to its place of destination. The landing was effected under the most auspicious circumstances; our troops attained possession of the heights which commanded the town;—the reduction of Ferrol was deemed an event certain, not of difficult accomplishment; the troops gave three cheers according to wonted custom, and the principal officer of the engineers congratulated the commander on the triumph of his arms, pledging himself to put him in possession of the town within less than two hours, at the risque of but an hundred men at the utmost; when suddenly, orders were given to the troops to lie down under a stone wall, from which station they did not rise again, till the trumpet sounded a retreat. Surely this was a case almost

without a parallel in the annals of British warfare. Our troops received the orders for retreat with symptoms of the most marked and lively indignation. A spirit of general displeasure, falling little short of direct mutiny, manifested itself on the occasion. Colonel Stewart was unfortunately wounded early in an action he had with a few of the Spaniards, or ultimately he would have taken possession of the town. When the fleet arrived at Lisbon, it was known, as a fact, that the greatest consternation had pervaded the whole place; that the municipality were summoned in order to consider of the propriety of surrendering it. It, therefore, was necessary to go into a committee, in order that the stigma might be removed from the army and navy concerned in the expedition. When the general held a council of war, the officer commanding the engineers was not called; this was another strong reason for the inquiry; if he was not summoned, why was no cause given. There was one ship of 112 guns, two of 100, one of 84, and two of 74; 36 sail of inferior metal, a considerable number of merchantmen,—in the whole, 88 sail of ships, which might have fallen into our hands, if the proper steps had been pursued. The general must then have some strong reason for retreating. Mr. Sturt then read an extract from another letter, similar in detail, and which stated, that Lord Cavan would have immortalized himself, if his advice had been taken. He concluded by moving, "That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to inquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition to Ferrol." Sir James Pulteney said, from what he saw himself, and from the observations of the other officers, he could not estimate the number of the enemy within and without the town at less than 6000 men. Ferrol was defended on three sides by three branches of the river, and on the fourth was strongly fortified, in the modern manner, with six bastions, five ravelins, a curtain, and a stone wall, the access to which, on the same side, was rendered difficult by a ridge of rocks of great height. Of the hazard of any attempt to take it immediately he had then no doubt; and his opinion was since confirmed by the Spanish official account, signed by the commanding officer, and by the maritime prefect of France. From the accounts of the troops in that paper, it appeared that the garrison was at first composed of at least 4,500 troops, which, being reinforced the next day, from Corun-



na and other places, left no doubt of its amounting to a force of between 7 and 8000 men. There needed no other proof that the place was neither defenceless, nor easily assailable; and how secure they thought themselves was evident. Besides, he was exposed to an additional force of 13,000 men, which the enemy could very soon draw upon him from the other provinces. In addition to all this, the fleet with which he was obliged to communicate, was exposed in an open bay, from which it could be driven by any shifting of the wind to the westward, and thus deprive the troops of taking possession of the shipping. He then proceeded to discuss the particular charges brought by Mr. Sturt. He could prove (he said) that he did not forget to summon the town, as he had, at that moment, the summons in his pocket; but to have sent it at the time when he was determined to retreat, he thought, could only expose the army and the British character to ridicule. He concluded with exculpating the ministers as well as himself, stating, that the intelligence he received at Quiberon, respecting the state of Ferrol, turned out, in fact, to be erroneous; and, whatever might be the opinion of certain officers in the expedition, he would content himself with the consciousness of having acted to the best of his judgment. Messrs. Pitt and Dundas spoke at some length against the motion, and expressed their satisfaction at the defence made by General Pulteney. After arguing the question in a variety of shapes, Mr. Grey concluded by giving his assent to the motion. Earl Temple was of opinion that blame attached somewhere with respect to this expedition. His Lordship therefore was for an enquiry. Mr. Dent supported the motion. The house then divided; for the motion 75, against it 144.

The next day the house went into a committee of supply. In this committee were voted the sums of 4,000,000 to pay off and discharge the Exchequer-bills issued for the service of the year 1800; 1,000,000l. to pay off the Exchequer-bills issued on the credit of the duties upon exports and imports. Mr. Rose brought in a bill for raising the sum of 28,000,000l. by way of annuity, for the service of the year 1801, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. Mr. Rose brought up the bill for raising additional duties on timber, horses and paper, which were severally read a first time, and all ordered to be read a second time the next day, excepting the horse tax, which, on the

motion of Mr. Jolliffe, who meant to oppose it, was deferred till Monday.

On the 27th of February, Mr. Sheridan said, that observing on the book of orders the notice of a motion which stood for this day, grounded on the rumours afloat respecting the state of his Majesty's health, he rose for the purpose of deprecating any discussion on that subject at present. He should therefore move, "That the house adjourn to Monday." Mr. Pitt said, from the necessity of the case, he was obliged still to appear and to sit as one of his Majesty's ministers; and he assured the house, that so long as circumstances should render it necessary for him to retain that character, he should not fail, under any difficulties that might arise, to execute the duties of his office to the best of his judgment. He approved of the motion of Mr. Sheridan. Adjourned to Monday.

On the 5th of March, Lord William Russell moved the second reading of the Poor Relief Bill. He stated, as the reason for his pressing the measure, that no steps seemed to have been taken by the committee above stairs. Mr. Jolliffe opposed the motion. Mr. Rose professed himself a friend to the principle of the bill, and wished it to go into a committee. The Solicitor General deprecated the measure, and wished the business to rest in its present state. Mr. Horne Tooke strongly opposed the measure, on the ground of its totally reversing the established order of things. He was an enemy to every departure from the established and approved principles. The measure in fact, went to create two different sorts and classes of paupers, to wit, paupers receiving alms, and paupers released from the obligation of paying them. He alluded to the notice given on a preceding evening, of a motion for his expulsion; and intimated his conviction, that he should be able to prove and establish his right to a seat in that house. He then went over the ground he had trodden on a former night, relative to the necessity of increasing the price of labour to its due proportion to the necessities of life, and re-urged his arguments concerning the nature and situation of the national creditor. He wished the poor to receive the full price of their labour, not in the shape of alms, but of hire. The house then divided on the motion for the second reading. Ayes 55, noes 29. Majority 26. The bill was then read a second time, and committed for Monday. On the 13th of March the same bill came on again, when Lord William Russell moved that the Speaker do leave the chair.

The Attorney General allowed that the motive of the noble lord deserved commendation, but his design he could not possibly approve. The conversation was then taken up by Mr. C. Dundas, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Bragge. After the subjects of warrants of distress and the power of overseers had been very fully discussed by them, the house divided, when (for the first time these several years) it was found that the numbers were equal on both sides, there being 37 ayes and 37 noes. It therefore devolved upon the Speaker to decide the question, and as he gave his casting vote for the motion of Lord Wm. Russell, it was carried that the bill should be committed.

Earl Temple arose on the 10th of March, and spoke to the following effect. He arose pursuant to the notice he had formerly given to call the attention of the house to the question of the eligibility or non-eligibility of Mr. Horne Tooke. He was not actuated by any personal hostility to the reverend and honourable gentleman. The question was not concerning an individual, whether the Reverend Mr. Horne Tooke had a right to sit in the house—but whether they were to preserve the constitution established by their ancestors. If it was established that no clergyman shall sit in parliament, from what he had lately heard, he called confidently for the support of the reverend and honourable gentleman. If this be an ancient custom, he called upon him to resist the attempt to break through it. Before he could move for a new writ for Old Sarum, he knew that it was incumbent on him to prove that the present member was ineligible. For this purpose he must request the attention of the house to the witnesses who attended to be examined. The witnesses were then examined, and proved that the Reverend John Horne officiated as priest to the chapelry of New Brentford. A select committee was then appointed by the house to examine the journals and records of parliaments for precedents respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders to sit as members in that house; and to report the same to the house. There were several members who partook in the debate, as Mr. Fox, Mr. Bragge, Mr. Horne Tooke, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Hely Adington, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Martin of Galway.

Lord Castlereagh, on the 12th of March, moved that martial law should be re-established in Ireland, and after a long and animated debate, leave was given to bring in the bill. On the 20th of March, the

house resolved itself into a committee on this bill, Mr. Bragge in the chair. Lord Castlereagh adverted to what he had said on a former night of the propriety, for the security of the subject of leaving certain powers in the hands of the executive government, in preference to defining the precise limits of the bill, which might lead to inconvenience, and tend to embarrass those who acted thereon. But as this seemed to meet some objection, he moved a clause to assimilate the bill, as near as the circumstances would admit, to the mode by which courts-martial were conducted under the mutiny-act. In this clause the lowest number empowered to sit on a courts martial were five; the clause being agreed to, the blank in the bill for continuing in force was filled up with the words "June 25, 1801," which was also agreed to. The bill was then ordered to be reported.

The royal assent has already been given by commission to the loan-bill of twenty-eight millions; as also to the Exchequer bill's bill; and the House of Commons is advancing in its consideration of the Minister's proposed ways and means, in the course of which it is probable that some alteration will be made with respect to the proprietors of newspapers and hackney-coaches, who, as the bill at present stands, and particularly the former, will be most intolerably injured by the clauses that referred to themselves. On the question, that the house proceed on the further consideration of the report to relieve the poorer classes of housekeepers from the payment of poor-rates, Mr. Curwen moved, that the further consideration be postponed till that day six months. A division then took place, on which there appeared for Mr. Curwen's motion 78, against it 8, consequently the bill was lost.

On March the 20th, a message from the lords informed the house that their lordships had agreed to the post-office duty bill, and the paper and tea bill, without any amendment.

On the same day in the House of Lords, the bills on the table were read in their respective stages. Their lordships then proceeded to the order of the day, for summoning the house to consider of a motion from Lord Darnley, respecting the state of the nation. Lord Darnley arose, and in a speech of great length commented upon the various and important topics connected with the above subject. He touched principally upon the conduct of the war since the affair of the Dutch Expedition, the maritime dispute between this country and the



the Northern Powers, and the existing scarcity or dearth of provisions. Upon the whole he insisted the circumstances of the country were such as to require the interposition of parliament, and to call imperiously upon their lordships to acquiesce in his motion, which was, for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the state of the nation. The Duke of Montrose replied to the noble lord's leading arguments. He insisted on their ill tendency in the present moment, which would tend only to create alarm, and to no possible good. He also contended for the impracticability at present of a full and effectual enquiry, and argued that the present circumstances of the country were not such as to require it. Lord Holland displayed his usual talents in refutation of the noble duke, and in support of what was advanced by his noble friend. Lords Westmoreland, (the) Earl of Grenville, Eldon, and the Lord Chancellor, spoke against the motion; and Lords Moira, Fife, Suffolk, Carnarvon, Lansdowne, and Fitzwilliam, supported it; after which the house divided, when the numbers appeared, for the committee of enquiry, contents 25, non-contents 107.

As it appears that there is no intention of renewing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which expires in a few days, in the present Session of Parliament, the state-prisoners in the different goals in this kingdom were liberated about the 3d of March. Lord Cloncurry, who has been a close prisoner in the Tower, was brought up to the Duke of Portland's Office on March the 3d, and admitted to bail, himself in 5000l. and two sureties in 2000l. each. Mr. Bonham was discharged at the same time. Colonel Despard refused either to give bail or to enter into recognizance, and was consequently remanded. The Bins have been set at large from the prisons where they were confined.

The improvement of his Majesty's health has lately been uninterrupted. He is now enabled to superintend, in a considerable degree, the affairs of Government. Mr. Addington has, since the 11th of March, been honoured with several interviews, and, it is confidently asserted, that his Majesty perseveres in the ministerial changes which he proposed should take place on the eve of his indisposition.

The Gazette of the 17th of March contains the appointment of Mr. Addington to the posts of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Hobart, Secretary of State; and Mr. Charles York, Secretary at War. The Law Arrangements are not yet definitely announced. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Hawkesbury were inducted into office prior to the King's illness. We

learn also from the same Gazette, that Lord Cornwallis has positively refused to continue any longer in the Viceroyship of Ireland—he has resigned, and Lord Hardwicke is appointed to succeed him.

The French Army in Egypt must be apprised of the menaces of Russia upon the Ottoman Empire, and the effectual bar which the latter feels to persevering in hostilities against them, if such a conduct have not even produced a desire of peace on the part of the Grand Signor.

General Abercrombie's Army, it is said, has effected a landing in Egypt, near Damietta, or, according to other accounts, in Syria. The report of his having sustained a defeat by the French is slightly mentioned in a letter from Constantinople, but not deserving of much credit.

We have to announce the actual commencement of hostilities against the Swedes. The Dryad frigate, Captain Mansfield, on her passage to the West Indies, fell in with a Swedish frigate. Captain Mansfield, wishing to spare the unnecessary effusion of blood, sent a boat off to inform the Swedish commander of the orders he had received, to stop and detain all the vessels of that nation that he might fall in with, notifying to him the inevitable consequence of his not surrendering his ship. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, a smart action ensued, and the Swedish frigate has been brought into Cork, with the loss of seven men killed and fourteen wounded. The Dryad had no men either killed or wounded.

Intelligence from Yarmouth of the 12th of March says, the North-sea-fleet, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, sailed from thence on that day, but stood off and on for some time, waiting, as was supposed, for dispatches, which arrived in the course of the day by a Messenger from the Admiralty, and were immediately forwarded to the Commander in Chief. This fleet consists of seventeen sail of the line, three frigates, four sloops, and about twenty bomb-vessels, gun-brigs, &c. From the number of bomb-vessels, fire-ships, and gun-brigs, by which it is accompanied, some *coup-de-main* is no doubt in agitation. The remainder of the fleet will follow, under Rear-Admiral Graves, who, on the 12th of March, reached the Downs from Portsmouth on his way to Yarmouth.

It is supposed the first achievement of this fleet will be to force the passage of the Sound, which, it is thought by many, will prove a very formidable affair. The channel, for some distance, is only three miles wide. On the Danish coast the batteries are very numerous: report states them as consisting of not less than 300 pieces of heavy artillery. The Castle of Cronenburg has every convenience for firing red-hot shot, and there are several floating-batteries moored at Elsinour. On the Swedish side, the fortifications of

of Helsingburg are not less formidable, and they have, besides, a greater command of the Sound, on account of the land being higher.

It is with concern we announce the total loss of his Majesty's ship *Invincible*, of 74 guns, Captain Rennie, on the Norfolk Coast, the 16th of March. The ridge of sand on which this melancholy accident happened is called the Hamondsburg or Hippisburgh, and is situated about fourteen miles from Winterton. The number of human beings who perished on this occasion, amounts to upwards of 400, including the Captain and the greater part of the officers; 195 only, out of the whole of the crew and passengers, having been saved from the wreck. Rear-Admiral Totty, who was proceeding in the *Invincible* to join the North-sea-fleet, is happily among the survivors. He arrived in town in the evening of the 19th of March, and immediately waited on the Lords of the Admiralty.

A meeting of the Whig Club was held on the 3d of March, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand. Earl Thanet was in the Chair, supported by a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first distinction. The usual toasts of the Club being drank, the Chairman gave, "His Majesty, and a speedy and complete Recovery to him." Mr. Fox's health being given, he addressed the company in a short speech, in which, after thanking them for the renewed expression of their attachment, he stated, that though he had for some time past felt himself under the necessity of declaring his perseverance in the system of retirement he had adopted, never-

theless he had resolved, in the present situation of the country, to attend the discussion of the motion for an Enquiry into the State of the Nation, announced by his Honourable Friend Mr. Grey. Upon this occasion he was willing to try whether the House of Commons, in the present eventful crisis, would continue that blind system of confidence they had so long pursued. If the House of Commons, in the present difficult and dangerous state of the nation, did not enter into a deep, firm, and thorough inquiry, the country was lost. Every melancholy presage, which even the most gloomy had indulged, was realized—more than the most fearful accumulation of evils had actually taken place, and the danger continued to increase. In such circumstances an additional effort to rouse the nation might be tried; but it depended upon the spirit shewn by the House of Commons, whether the calamities we had undergone could be relieved, or the dangers we had apprehended could be averted. Mr. Sheridan, on his health being drank, returned his thanks, and among other things said, that after all the experience of the past, and the observation of the present, there could be no other sentiment among those Members of Parliament who had opposed the system by which the country had been reduced to its present distress, but to look to his Honourable Friend Mr. Fox, as the sea-mark to guide their course. The healths of the Duke of Bedford, Earl Thanet, Mr. Erskine, Mr. St. John, the Earl of Albemarle, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Mingay, were drank with great applause.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ALLEN, W. Birmingham, druggist. (Mole, and Palmer, Birmingham)  
 Ashworth, J. Southmolton-street, warehouseman. (Dixon, Nassau-street)  
 Burket, M. Gray's Thurrock, and London, soap-manufacturer. (Pearce, Swinburn's-lane)  
 Butler, A. Blackburn, factor. (Wilson, Castle-street, Holborn)  
 Blackburn, R. Belton-with-Harrogate, mercer. (Foss, Knarlesbro)  
 Beatham, J. Jun. Lancaster, liquor-merchant. (Baldwin and Dowbiggin, Lancaster)  
 Beaumont, R. and S. Vickerman, Nealy-Butts, clothiers (Battye, Chancery-lane)  
 Butler, W. Whitecross-street, brazier. (Hudson, Winckworth-buildings)  
 Baker, C. Jun. Prescott, tanner. (Shepherd and Addington, Gray's-inn)  
 Baron, R. Liverpool, money- scrivener. (Garnett, Basinghall-street)  
 Brown, G. Old Cavendish-street, taylor. (Dawson, Warwick-street)  
 Clark, J. Staunton, vintner. (Pewtriss, Gray's-inn)  
 Durant, R. North Tawton, butcher. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)  
 Delamain, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Picard, Hull)  
 Dow, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, haberdasher. (Morton, Furnival's-inn)  
 Elrin, L. Coleman-street, merchants. (Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane, Cannon-street)

Emett, W. Manchester, plumber and glazier. (Ellis, Curator-street)  
 Eldridge, C. Chilternham. (Vizard, Gray's-inn)  
 Eadon, M. Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Curator-street)  
 Fielding, J. Halifax, inn-keeper. (Coulthurst, Bedford-row)  
 Farr, R. Alderigate-street, victualler. (Wells, Union-court)  
 Fisher, F. W. Barbican, jeweller. (Wild, Warwick-square)  
 Friend, J. Bermondsey-street, fellmonger. (Collins, and Reynolds, Spital-square)  
 Field, S. and A. Southwark, woolstaplers. (Ellison and Co. Fleet-street)  
 Fiddy, J. Colishall, Norfolk, corn-merchant, Swain and Co. Old Jewry)  
 Golding, J. Bridport, twinemaker. (Jenkins and James, New-inn)  
 Gouldsmith, R. New Bond-street, embroiderer. (Lodington, Temple)  
 Groves, J. Liverpool, mariner. (Blackrock, Temple)  
 Graveby, W. S. Limehouse. (Long, Prescot-street)  
 Hughes, T. Liverpool, taylor. (Windle, Bartlett's-buildings)  
 Hewitt, J. and F. Weldon, Whitecross-place, dealers. (Rutherford, Bartholemew-clofe)  
 Hammer, T. Bristol, grocer. (Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn)  
 Hutchingson, J. Birmingham, factor. (Lowe and Ravenhurst, Boreilly)  
 Higgot, J. Birmingham, tea-man. (T. Mole, Digbeth)  
 Holman, J. C. Mount-street, money- scrivener. (Brace, Essex court)  
 Hinton, W. West-Harding-street, engraver. (Mawley, Tottenham-street)  
 Hunt, H. Bristol, tea-dealer. (Jenkins and James, New-inn)

Judge



- Judge, J. King-street, Surry, carrier. (Wilson and Broad, Union-street, Borough)  
 Ireland, Calvert, Overend, and Tomlinson, Lancaster, merchants. (Bleasdale and Co. New-inn)  
 Kite, J. Kidderminster, builder. (Bigg and Robbins, Hatton Garden)  
 Knibbs, W. Maidenhead-bridge, inn-keeper. (Hutchinson and Poole, Brewer's Hall)  
 Kidd, L. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, flax dresser. (Hall, Carey-street)  
 Lilley, D. Manchester, manufacturer. (Cheshyre and Walker, Manchester)  
 Lane, J. Stratford, Essex, cornchandler. (Collins and Co. Spital-square)  
 Loft, J. C. and T. Friday-street, warehousemen. (Brown, Little Friday-street)  
 Long, G. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Edge, Inner Temple)  
 Lafcelles, R. South Audley-street, tailor. (Mayhew, New-square)  
 Mofes, M. H. Birmingham, factor. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)  
 Martin, T. Old Change, warehouseman. (Holship, Bride-lane)  
 Motcrops, F. Little Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. (J. Croft, Bolton-le-Moors)  
 Morley, S. Fleet-street, tailor. (Saggers, Great St. Helen's)  
 Morrit, T. Gloucester, salesman. (Nott, Gloucester)  
 Neale, E. Grantham, mercer. (Harvey and Robinson, Lincoln's-inn)  
 Norris, T. jun. Lincoln's-inn-fields, cabinet-maker. (Allen, London-street)  
 Overs, R. Shipley, clothier. (Willis, Warrford court)  
 Paterfon, S. Manchester, dealer. (Foulkes, Hart-street, Bloomsbury)  
 Pifon, H. Abchurch lane, merchant. (Kibblewhite, Gray's-inn-place)  
 Pugh and Davis, Old Fifth-street, chemists and druggists.  
 Poppie, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, brewer. (Lyon and Co. Bedford-row)  
 Rees, T. Llanbadarn Trefeglwys, shopkeeper. (Meredith, Knighton)  
 Rouse, J. Sudbury, linen-draper. (Debary and Cope, Temple)  
 Robinson, T. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Blackstock, Temple)  
 Ricketts, J. Bristol, toy-maker. (Tarrant, Chancery-lane)  
 Rayner, A. Manchester, merchant. (Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester)  
 Rich, J. Bristol, breeches-maker. (Kibblewhite, Gray's-inn-place)  
 Roberts and Williams, Great Dittaff-lane, warehousemen. (Mitchell, Union-street)  
 Stagg, J. Great Yarmouth, grocer. (Holmes, Mark-lane)  
 Scholefield, E. Nat-Bank, furain-manufacturer. (Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn)  
 Sadir, J. Birmingham, grocer. (M. Digbeth, Birmingham)  
 Spier, T. Gloucester, mercer. (Jenkins and James, New-inn)  
 Shalders, W. Bethnel-Green, vltualler. (Rivers, Nicholas-lane)  
 Sheldrick, W. late of Witham, Essex, coachmaster. (Feltham, Union-street, Whitechapel)  
 Sellers, W. Bristol, spinning machine-maker. (Young, Barnard's-inn)  
 Sayce, J. Lower Thames-street, sack maker. (Ellifon and Co. Crane-court)  
 Sims, R. Walworth, grocer. (Beaurain, Union-street)  
 Sandwell, F. C. A. Devizes, clothier. (Netherfole, Essex-street)  
 Sharpless, R. Anderton, Lancashire. (Threlfall, Little Bolton)  
 Smith, W. Oxendon-street, tailor. (White and Co. Gough-square)  
 Smith, W. Mile End, Insurance-broker. (Dann, and Co. Threadneedle-street)  
 Sharpless, J. and J. Anderton, Lancashire, manufacturers.  
 Twemlow, J. Stockport, hat-manufacturer. (Leake, Sackville-street)  
 Thompson, R. Wood-street, silk-manufacturer. (Wells, Union-court)  
 Turner, G. Strand, shoemaker. (Brace, Temple)  
 Whitaker, J. Salford, cotton-manufacturer. (Robinson, Manchester)  
 Williams, E. Liverpool, baker. (Irvin, Liverpool)  
 Wallace, J. and M. Hawes, Hanwell, soap-makers. (Mangnall, Warwick-square)  
 Wraith, S. Great Bolton, cotton-spinner. (Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn)  
 Wadman, J. Bridport, linen-draper. (Shepherd, Bath)  
 Wilmot, H. and S. Beamister, Dorset. (Pearson and son, Temple)  
 West, D. Windsor, coal-merchant. (Saxon, Temple)  
 Williams, G. Saffron-hill, shoemaker.  
 Walker, J. King-street, Southwark, shoemaker. (Smith, Robert-street, Adelphi)  
 Waring, J. Durham-place, Lambeth-road, merchant. (Noy and Co. Mincing-lane)  
 Barber J. Nottingham, hofier, March 18  
 Bailier, J. R. Smalley, and W. Smalley, Blackburn, bankers, April 14  
 Bowland, J. K. Colchester, merchant, March 28  
 Blake, M. H. London, cutler, May 2  
 Lirkett, W. Liverpool, house-builder, April 6  
 Bowen, P. Bristol, broker, April 13  
 Bate, J. Stourbridge, draper, April 8  
 Brown, W. Gratton-street, tailor, April 28  
 Brice, J. Trowbridge, clothier, April 6  
 Barry, G. Red-lion-passage, haberdasher, April 21  
 Browne, T. Chesterfield, merchant, April 10  
 Bishop, M. Sherborne, baker, April 4  
 Bayley, J. Manchester, merchant, April 11  
 Cook, B. Cheshunt, maltster, March 28  
 Coutts, J. Liverpool, merchant, April 6  
 Chadwick, J. Captain Fold, cotton-manufacturer, April 7  
 Court, J. Woodford-row, mariner, March 24  
 Cheap and Loughman, New-court, Swithin's-lane, merchants, March 31  
 Cutler, M. Bedford-street, Covent Garden, woollen-draper, April 11  
 Cockle, J. Lincoln, farmer, April 7  
 Davis, T. Bristol, cheesemonger, March 23  
 Enchmarch, T. and T. H. Rush, George-street, Minorities, merchants, March 28  
 Ewer, J. Queen Ann-street, east, stay-maker, April 11  
 Fitzhenry, P. Bristol, merchant, April 10  
 Fisher, R. and H. Bragg, Whitehaven, merchants, March 31  
 Fisher, J. W. Rusholme, and J. Mangnall, Bolton, merchants, April 10  
 Field, G. Minorities, linen-draper, April 14  
 Fulcher, J. Sudbury, tailor, &c. April 4  
 Foster, C. Poultry, Bookfeller, April 21  
 Frost, J. Hedon, Yorkshire, tanner, April, 20  
 Glover and Williams, Bangor, dealers, April 28  
 Gould, M. New Bond street, confectioner, March 21  
 Griffiths, J. Llanelly, turner, May 9  
 Grigg, W. Wickham-Market, linen draper, March 31  
 Goldsmith, L. Thavies Inn, merchant, April 21  
 Greffwell, J. Wisbeach, grocer, April 14  
 Gedge, R. C. Cheapside, draper, May 2  
 Goodeve, T. Greek-street, Soho, carpenter, April 18  
 Harvey, S. Birmingham, sword-cutler, April 7  
 Havill, W. Middle-row, Holborn, hofier, March 21  
 Hicks, C. Merthyr, grocer, April 13  
 Hogsfield, G. and R. Phipps, Gutter-lane, ribbon-manufacturers, April 11  
 Harrison, Kidder and Kidder, Croydon, calico-printers, April 21  
 Hart, R. Coppull, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, Apr. 16  
 Jeffreys, N. Albemarle-street, silvertimith, April 25  
 Jenkins, T. Abchurch-lane, dealer, April 21  
 Jerrat, J. jun. Water-lane, merchant, April 11  
 Jackson, G. sen. Piccadilly, plumber, April 14  
 Jacobs, S. Southampton, merchant, April 7  
 Kitchen, R. Great Queen-street, coach maker, April 11  
 Lewis, L. Cleveland-street, stable-keeper, March 28  
 Lunn, J. Bedale, shopkeeper, March 24  
 Low, W. Standish, Lancashire, April 10  
 Lane, N. Fareham, yeoman, March 30  
 Miller, J. Catherine-cour, merchant, March 14  
 Mew, S. Tewkesbury, staymaker, April 4  
 Mallam, J. Fleet-street, merchant, March 28  
 Mew, T. Kidderminster, baker, April 4  
 Milnes, R. Crownst, Maltster, March 25  
 Mure, H. R. & W. Fenchurch-street, merchants, March 31  
 Moore, W. Richmond, stable-keeper, April 25  
 M'c Lean, C. Cloth-fair, woollen-draper, April 21  
 Manley, W. Chesterfield, money-scrivener, April 9  
 Moore, J. Camberwell, mariner, April 21  
 M'c Mikine, J. Halifax, dealer, April 13  
 Nevil, T. Birmingham, button-maker, April 6  
 Parr, J. O. London, insurance-broker, April 14  
 Pearson, W. Sunderland, glazier, March 31  
 Pomeroy, J. & S. Money-penny, Falmouth, grocers, Apr. 27  
 Pearce, J. Bread-street, warehouseman, March 24  
 Potter, G. Charing-cross, Haberdasher, April 11  
 Payn, J. Kidderminster, inn-keeper, April 2  
 Pitheathley, R. Tavistock-street, bookfeller, April 11  
 Peach, T. Loughborough, hofier, April 1  
 Rex, S. Whitechapel, Distiller, March 24  
 Rawlinson, W. Saint John's-street, Staffordshire wareman, March 28  
 Simpson, J. Great Coggeshall, shopkeeper, March 24  
 Stapley, C. Speldhurst, butcher, April 18  
 Sutherland, J. Ogle court, glazier, March 24  
 Smith, J. Fore street, gold-beater, March 28  
 Smith, G. Lovel's court, wine merchant, April 11  
 Sands, S. Bristol, lace and fringe manufacturer, May 2  
 Salt and Beckman, Birmingham, wine merchants, April 4  
 Turton, B. Coleman street, druggist, April 21  
 Tupper, J. Chichester, merchants, March 30  
 Vickers, J. Newfreet square, spermaceti refiner, March 28  
 van spangen, N. Wells street, Goodman's fields, merchant, March 21  
 Webster, H. Fleet street, Stationer, March 28  
 Whiteside, R. M. Cheshunt, grocer, April 11  
 Wills, W. Oxford street, grocer, March 28  
 Whitaker, J. Doncaster, wine merchant, March 31  
 White, H. Witham, Taylor, April 25  
 Wilfon, T. Cheshunt, Maltster, &c. April 14  
 Whiffin, T. Stroud, Kent, shopkeeper, April 18  
 Yates, E. J. Bishopgate street, drug broker, April 21.

## DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Allen, A. C. Ironmonger-lane, merchant, April 21  
 Barber, M. Lothbury, merchant, March 14

## ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.

In the last line of the Anecdote relative to Garrick and Johnson, at page 143 of our last, for "the Doctor died," read "Mr. Garrick died." This was an obvious error of the press, which every candid and intelligent reader could not fail to correct as he perused the article.

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

*Married.*] Mr. John Ibbetson, jun. of Vere-street, to Miss Bullock, of Oxford Chapel Place.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, R. Beville, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Santer, of Chancery-lane.

Mr. T. Field, of Lower Thames-street, to Miss Fisher, of Blandford, Dorsetshire.

Mr. Spink, of Gracechurch-street, to Mrs. Lambeth, of Holloway.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, Henry Brooksbank, esq. of Chesterfield-street, May-fair, to Mrs. Watts, of Harley-street.

Lieut. Hutchinson, of the navy, to Miss Kneeshaw.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain T. Elphinston, of the navy, to Miss Jones.

At St. James's Church, J. Torre, esq. to Miss A. Mainwaring Spencer, of Lynn, Norfolk.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, J. Day, esq. of the Upper Chambers, Union Hall, to Miss M. Wood, of Fishmonger Alley.

At Lambeth, Lieutenant Cooper, of the Montgomery Militia, to Miss Coke, of Jamaica.

At Camberwell, Mr. R. Preston Pritchard, of Lawrence lane, to Miss Selina Taylor.

At Islington, Alexander Shirriff, esq. of the Old Jewry, to Miss Cowie, of Highbury Place.

At Lambeth, W. H. Higden, esq. to Miss A. J. Fasset, of Camberwell.

*Died.*] Mr. Webster, many years one of the Queen's chairmen; he was appointed to that situation on her Majesty's arrival in England.

Miss Lesage, of King-street, Holborn.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Yonge, of St. James's-street, one of the daughters of the late Humphrey Pitt, esq. of Prior's Lee, Shropshire.

Lawrence Crump, esq. of Harpur-street, Red Lion-square.

In the King's Bench Prison, the Rev. J. Clotworthy Skeffington.

In Great Ormond-street, John Holliday, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

At her house in Charles street, St. James's-square, the Right Hon. Lady Newhaven, relict of the late Lord Newhaven, the aunt of the Earl of Carysfort, and only surviving daughter and heiress of the late Viscount Allan.

In Old Burlington-street, of an apoplectic fit, Sir John Call, bart. Member of Parliament for Collington, in the county of Cornwall.

Miss Knight, of Gracechurch-street.

Mrs. Grainges, of Hart-street.

At her father's house in Portman-square, the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Bennett, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

In Tenterdon-street, Hanover-square, Lady E. Douglas, daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Glasgow.

At the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Miss Royds, of Rochdale, Lancashire.

In Cumberland Place, much respected, Mrs. Bennett, forty years housekeeper to the late Robert Shaftoe, esq. and latterly to W. Adair, esq. of Nowton Hall, near Durham.

Mr. John Young, of Chiswell-street.

Mr. M. Jackson, groom of the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

At Pimlico, Mr. J. Lake, master scowerer of his Majesty's kitchen.

T. Walton, esq. of Battle-bridge, St. Olaves, Southwark, aged 72.

In Rochester Row, Tothill Fields, Mr. Jordan Jones Arrow, joiner to his Majesty's Board of Works, and adjutant in the Westminster Volunteer Cavalry.

At his apartments in Dean-street, Michael Angelo Rooker, esq. R.A.

In Spital-square, Mrs. Whitelock, late of Farthingo, Northamptonshire, aged 52.

At her House in Berkeley-square, Mrs. Streatfield, of Stone Hall, Surry.

In Wigmore-street, the widow of General Staates Long Morris.

At St. James's Palace, aged 86, Mrs. Planta, mother of Mr. Planta, of the British Museum.

Mr. Samuel Turner, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, attorney at law, one of the common council of Candlewick Ward.

At Twickenham, George Proctor, esq. of Clewen Lodge, Berks.

At Brompton Grove, Miss Simpson, daughter of Lady Ann Simpson.

Mrs. Buxton, of Well-street, Hackney.

At Camberwell, Andrew French, esq.

At Little Chelfea, S. Rudden, esq.

At Enfield, aged 79, the Rev. Richard Newban, B. A. vicar of Enfield, and senior fellow of Trinity College.

At Thorpe, near Egham, after a journey from his regiment, Serjeant S. George, of the Royal West Middlesex Militia, who, on entering the room where his wife and family resided, exclaimed, Sal! and instantly expired.

In Dublin, of a paralytic stroke, the ingenious Mr. T. Malton, sen. of London, well known for his valuable Treatise of Perspective, illustrating the Principles of Dr. Brook Taylor; for his Public Lectures on that art, and for his Theoretical and Practical Geometry.—A further account of him shall be given in the Magazine of next month.

On



On his passage to the Mediterranean, aged 21, Martin Wainwright, esq. lieut. in the 17th regt. of foot. He was in the London transport, which was wrecked off the coast of Portugal in its passage to Minorca. The following particulars relating to the loss of the London transport having been received from the Chief-mate, who was saved, may be relied on as authentic. The London transport sailed from Falmouth on Saturday, the 24th of January, in company with the Mediterranean fleet, under convoy of the Sea-horse and Maidstone frigates. After a very tempestuous voyage, they arrived within a few leagues of the coast of Portugal. On the morning of the 17th of February, the London was chased by a French privateer, which she escaped with the utmost difficulty. Not making sufficient allowance for the rate at which they had been sailing, she continued to make land. At ten o'clock at night, a signal was given that they were approaching too near the shore, and in a few minutes they ran a-ground near the small islands called the Berlins, within half a mile of shore. The wind setting in hard towards land, prevented the possibility of their getting clear. In this

situation, the transport soon began to break up, when the long-boat was lowered with Mrs. Maxwell in it, who was immediately followed by her husband, Capt. Maxwell, of the 17th regt. of foot. No sooner had he entered, than it went down. Shortly after another boat was lowered, into which the master of the vessel got, with five sailors, none of the officers chusing to follow. In an instant it swamped. There now remained on board Capt. de Laurent, Lieut. Wainwright, Lieut. Everett, of the 17th regt. of foot, Assistant-surgeon Owen, of the 44th regt. of foot, and Mr. Lynn, with their servants, the Chief-mate, and seven sailors. The waves continued to dash over them with increased violence. Lynn, with undaunted heroism, endeavoured to animate his companions. "Keep up your spirits," said he, "there is still hope." Wainwright remained firm and collected without uttering a word. In a few instants the wreck, with a loud crash, went down. The mate and four sailors only rose again, and, by catching at some floating remains of the ship, were, after being beaten about for five hours, at length driven on shore to relate this narration of distress.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

\* Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.]

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

By a recent enumeration of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle, there appears to be, 501 inhabited houses.—44 Uninhabited.—1074 Families.—2222 Males.—2581 Females.—1037 Persons employed in trade, &c.—2 Persons in husbandry.—8 Persons independent of trade.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, A Surtees, Esq. to Miss Blackett, of Wylam, Northumberland.—Mr. Singleton to Miss Milburn:—

At Tynemouth, H. Barton, esq. of Hill Top, Derbyshire, to Miss Tinley, of Dockwray square.

At Morpeth, Mr. H. Challoner, to Miss A. Hedley. Mr. W. Atkinson, to Miss C. Jobson, of Alnwick.

At Bradford, Mr. S. Smithson, to Miss Smith.

At Stockton, Mr. J. Sharpe, of Skelton, to Mrs. Lile.

At Gainsford, Mr. R. Garland, to Miss Myers.

At Yarm, Mr. Buston, to Miss Oliver, of Carr House.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Miss A. Scurfield.—At the Baths, near this town, Miss Scott, of South Shields.—In a fit of insanity W. Fawcett, after having swallowed two ounces of laudanum.

At the same place, Mrs. Peareth, aged

87.—Captain Dervev, aged 32.—Mrs. Dickson.—Wm. Kent, esq.—Mrs. E. Thompson, aged 57.—Mrs. Hunter.

At Durham, Miss Bell, aged 33.—Mr. W. Mayes, aged 23.—Miss March, aged 39, one of the people called Quakers.

At Stockton, Mrs. Bulmer.

At Backworth, aged 74, Mr. J. Bourn.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Carfrae, aged 22, of an apoplectic stroke.—The Rev. Mr. Somerville.—Mrs. Storey.

At Bedside, aged 27, Mr. J. Clark.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Barker.—Aged 88, Mr. R. Whitaker.—Aged 87, Mr. J. Walker, one of the people called quakers.

At Gateshead, Mr. G. Huggerston, aged 90.—Mr. W. Wood.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The depth of rain which fell in Carlisle during the month of February, was 2.456 inches. The greatest height of the thermometer 50°, the least ditto, 30°. The greatest height of the barometer was 28° 19', least ditto 18° 96'. The quantity of rain which fell between the 28th of February and the first of March 1801, both days inclusive, was 32.953 inches.

Two heifers of the long-horned Cumberland breed, the property of the Rev. Mr. Waite, of Isel, and fed by Mr. Marshall of Cockbridge

bridge, were lately sold by the latter gentleman for 60 guineas. There cannot be a better proof of the value of the cattle which this county is capable of affording.

The Carlisle Agricultural Society have offered a premium of five guineas, or a cup of that value, to any person who shall raise the best crop of barley, both as to quantity and quality, on no less than three acres of land; and a premium of three guineas for the best crop of barley on two acres; also two guineas for the best crop on one acre.

The society has also proposed five guineas reward for the best crop of potatoes on three acres. Three guineas for two acres, and two guineas for one acre; the above crops to be raised in 1801, and within 12 miles of Carlisle.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Tinniswood, to Miss A. Hodgson.—Mr. T. Millar, to Miss J. Pratt.—J. Tomlinson, esq. of Blencogo Hall, to Miss Langford, of Fence, in Cheshire.

At Kendal, Mr. T. Wilson, to Miss Ireland.—G. Dudgeon, Esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Sleddall.

At Harrington, Mr. Waugh, to Miss Thomlinson.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mr. Morton, attorney at law.—Mr. A. Stodart, aged 72.—Suddenly Mr. W. Hutchinson.—Mr. T. Allan, at an advanced age.—Mr. J. Baty.

At Rose Castle, aged 55, Mr. Jackson, gardener to the bishop of Carlisle.

At Godfreed, in Loweswater, aged 23, Mrs. Wood.

At Portinscale, Mr. Mason.

At Wigton, Mr. J. Lawson, aged 33.—Mrs. J. Reed, of Baggraw.

At Whitehaven, aged 26, Mr. W. Harrington.—Aged 59, Mr. D. Brocklebank, Ship-builder; during a very active life he had, amongst others, made 25 voyages across the Atlantic; he was also the builder of 25 ships.

At the same place, Mrs. Collins.

At Kendal, Mr. J. Dickson.—Mr. J. Jackson.—Mr. J. Wilson, one of the people called Quakers.

At Workington, Mrs. Kelsick.—Aged 95, Mrs. J. Cape.

At Penrith, of a consumption, aged 27, Mr. J. Farrah, one of the people called Quakers.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. M. Lutwidge, aged 74, sister of the present Admiral Lutwidge.

At Harrington, Mrs. Grayson.

At Brampton, Mr. W. Forster, aged 37.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Stancliffe, Fellow of the Linnæan Society, Professor of Chemistry at Middlesex Hospital, and Fellow-commoner of Caius College, Cambridge, who has so successfully delivered Lectures on Chemistry in London, Leeds, and Birmingham, intends also visiting Hull for the same purpose.

A meeting was lately held at Little Ruf-

ton, in the East Riding of the county of York, to sign the petition for leave to carry a bill into parliament, for inclosing the open common fields, common pastures, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the township of Little Ruston, and to settle the heads of the Consent-bill.

A meeting was recently held at Leeds, wherein, after it had been stated that the persons there present entirely concurred in a desire for peace with the merchants and manufacturers, who sometime before met at the Mixed Cloth Hall in Leeds; but dissented from them with respect to the propriety of the measures then adopted, stated:

First, That they conceived the publishing our fears to our enemies, had a tendency to incite them to prolong the war, or demand terms of peace that were inadmissible.

Secondly, That the fluctuating government of France had hitherto refused his Majesty's solicitations to state the terms on which they would conclude a peace.

Thirdly, That they could not consistently with truth adopt measures tending to insinuate that his Majesty was averse to peace.

And fourthly, That the measures adopted at the Cloth Hall were ill timed, particularly as the Northern powers, by a breach of the law of nations, strove to destroy the bulwark of our defence.

These contemptible and jesuitical objections to the resolutions of the numerous meetings in favor of peace, held at the Cloth Hall, were signed by only 158 persons, many of whom are clergymen!!!

At Doncaster, R. Fletcher, esq. for a wager of 1000l. walked 60 miles on the race course. He was allowed 21 hours and a half, but performed it with ease in 17 and a half.

The first general meeting of the Agricultural Society for the West Riding of the County of York, took place on the 5th of March, when a committee was formed for the purpose of taking into consideration what premiums, and for what agricultural objects, it was proper to offer such premiums for the ensuing year.

*Married.*] At York, Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Laycock, of Bretton.—Mr. W. Scawin, to Miss Bland.

At Spofforth, W. Allison, Esq. of Foxberry, to Miss Pick, of Follyfoot.

At South Cave, W. Stanley, esq. to Miss E. Huntingdon of Hull.

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Groves, to Miss E. Robinson.—Mr. G. Barton of Manchester, to Miss Mitchell.

At Sandburn, Mr. G. Atkinson, to Mrs. Eland.

At Hull, Mr. J. Thornton, to Miss Faulding.—Mr. J. Popplewell, to Miss Shaw, of Walkington.—Mr. W. Bowland, to Miss E. Ellison, both of Rawcliffe.

At Bridlington, Cap. W. Eldridge, jun. to Miss Greenaway.

At



At Darton, near Barnsley, the Rev. J. Pickles, to Mrs. Popples.

At Knaresbro' Mr. Lawnsbrough, to Miss Day.

At Easingwold, Mr. D. Stones, of York, to Miss D. Barugh.—Mr. Scott, to Miss S. Barugh.

At Dunnington, Mr. Summers, of Pocklington, to Mrs. Mathers, of Grimstone.

At Pontefract, Mr. Priest, to Miss Nefs, of Grange Ath.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Procter, to Miss M. Price.

—Mr. H. Skelton, to Miss Dinsley.—Mr. M. Shirliff, to Miss Dickenson, of Pontefract.—Mr. T. Phillips, to Miss Nicholson.

—Mr. Garland, of Bernard Castle, to Miss M. Myers.—Mr. T. Autherston, to Miss A. Horner.

At Wakefield, Mr. W. Beale, to Miss Poe.

—Mr. J. Coates, to Miss Richardson.

At Sandall, Mr. G. Eastwood, to Mrs. Horbury, of Doncaster.

At Pocklington, Mr. Summers, to Mrs. Mathers of Grimstone.

At Stanley, Mr. C. Thompson, to Miss Siddall, of Halifax.

At Doncaster, E. Frank, esq. to Miss Sowterby.—At the Friends Meeting House, Mr. W. Alexander, of London, to Miss A. Barber, of Eckington.

*Died.* At York, aged 90, Mrs. Hefsetine, many years governess of a boarding-school without Bootham Bar.—Same place, Mrs. Spencer.—Mrs. Hailstone.—Mrs. Cattle, aged 68.—Mrs. Costobadie, aged 69.—Mr. G. Champlay.—Mrs. Clapham.—Mrs. Graham, of Netherby, Cumberland.—Aged 19, Miss M. Newall, of Sutton Hall.—W. Farrow, aged 65.—Mrs. Spencer.

At Cottingham, aged 52, Mr. J. Hutchinson.

At Spring Head, aged 49, W. Foster, esq.

At Attercliffe Forge, R. Swallow, esq.

At Ripon, Miss Ascough.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Knowles.—Mr. J. Andrews.

At Scarborough, Mr. Easterby—Aged 81, Mr. T. Stringer.

At Pocklington, Mrs. Pindar.

At Pultney Bridge, Mr. F. Gouthwaite.

At Howden, Mrs. Swainston, aged 31.

At Hull, much regretted, Mrs. Rust, aged 42.—Mrs. Johnson, of the Cross Keys inn, aged 30; she had been for some time indisposed, but on Sunday was much recovered, and went to a place of worship in the afternoon, where she had no sooner seated herself, than she expired without a groan.

At the same place, Mrs. Westerdale, aged 26.—Mr. L. Gray, attorney at law, aged 32.

—Mrs. E. Stephenson, aged 103.—R. Schonfwar, esq. aged 67.—Mr. T. Blanch, aged 47.—Mr. W. Simmonds, aged 36.—Mr. Stephenson, aged 81.—Mr. W. Wilson, aged 32.—Mrs. E. Broadley.

At Gledstone House, Craven, W. Hartley Currer, Esq. aged 21.

At Woodhouse, Mr. J. Taylor.

At Armley Mills, near Leeds, Mr. J. Burrows.

At Holbeck, Mr. J. Simpson.

At Armine, near Selby, Mrs. Plowes.

At Bayhall, Mrs. Armitage, aged 76.

At Wakefield, Mr. Chambers.

At Richmond, after a painful illness, Mrs. Marley, aged 76.

At Leeds, Mr. R. Topham.—Mrs. Somerville.

At Addle Mills, Mrs. Burrows.

At Clifton, Mr. T. Sheffield.

At Beverley, aged 80, Mr. T. Ellerton, schoolmaster.—R. Roberts, esq. aged 67.—Mr. J. Gawan, aged 36.

At Aberford, aged 71, Mr. T. Radford.

At Doncaster, aged 31, Mrs. Drabwell. Mrs. Bower, aged 22.—Mrs. Bradford, aged 74.

At Tylingdales, aged 80, Mrs. Burton.

At Selby, Mr. Shillitoe.—Mrs. Crabtree.

At Kilbymoreside, aged 62, Mr. J. Boyes.—Mr. W. Atkinson.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The anniversary of the ancient Britons was celebrated in Liverpool by the Brodorian Society, who met in the assembly-room for that purpose. They then proceeded to church in procession, where they heard divine service; after which they very loyally sung the air of God Save the King, which was followed by a sermon adapted to the occasion. The meeting was numerous, and from the fund of this lately instituted society, they are enabled to relieve distressed brothers by an allowance of eight shillings per week.

The workhouse at Manchester contains 450 paupers. And the out-poor amount to 6000. This is a proof of the flourishing state of the country, and one of the effects of this *just and necessary* war.

The model of a newly invented machine for printing calicoes, linens, and stuffs, was lately exhibited at Manchester; it is the invention of John Shepherd, of Salford, a journeyman calenderer. The machine consists of two distinct parts, which can be wrought either together or separately. By the first any number of colours may be printed, from one to five, at the same time, without the intervention of a block or roller, and as expeditiously as with a cylindrical machine. By the other method there is an entirely new application of the cylinder to printing whereby from one to three colours may be put on at once with one roller only. By this invention the expence of block-cutting and engraving is wholly saved. Several gentlemen who have inspected the machine have expressed their admiration of it; and the inventor is indebted to them for very liberal assistance.

*Married.* At Manchester, the Rev. G. Fieldhouse Molineaux, to Miss Hardman.—Mr. J. Bowker, to Mrs. E. Lowe.—Mr. S. Skerritt, to Miss Fildes.—Mr. Jones to Mrs. Houghton.

Houghton.—Mr. Gaskell, of Prescott, to Mrs. Aldred, of Salford.

At Liverpool, Mr. Smith, to Miss M. Hallwood.—Mr. C. S. Bislet, to Miss J. Smith.—Mr. J. Gibson, to Miss Andrews, of Manchester.—Mr. John Fallowfield, of Preston, to Miss J. Atkinson.

At Rochdale, Lieut. Cutler, of the First Regiment of West York Militia, to Miss A. Holt.

At Lancaster, J. Bolden, esq. to Miss Satterthwaite.

*Died.*] At Manchester, Mr. Bold Cooke, merchant.—Mrs. Hardman.—Mr. Whitwork.

At Pendleton, Mr. Thurston Barrett.

At Liverpool, aged 85, Mr. W. Hutchinson.—Mr. J. Ashton, many years master of Harrington School.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. Smith, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Hallwood.—Mr. Edward Hudson, of Leeds, in the county of York, corn-factor, to Miss Georgina Thomas, youngest daughter of Mr. Faithful Thomas, constable of the castle of Chester.

At Witton Chapel, Mr. Clark, of Audlem, to Miss M. Swindell, of Witton.

At Great Langhall, Mr. R. Birch, of Maesbrook, Shropshire, to Miss Hancock.

At Toporley, Mr. Stelfox, of Broken-crofts, to Miss Oulton, of Utkinton.

At Overton, Mr. J. Wallace, to Miss M. Alin.

At Weaverham, Mr. Warton, of Northwich, to Miss Gresty of Sandiway.

At Whitchurch, Mr. S. Downes, of Wicker, to Miss Huxley, of Ash.

At West Kirby, Mr. W. Hale, of Greasby, to Miss Washington, of Great Meols.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Dewsbury.—Mrs. Robertson, much regretted.

At Runcorn, Mrs. Aeneas Morrison.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Ottawald Wood.

At Little Badworth, aged 69, Mrs. Sellers.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

At Derby a general meeting of persons exercising the trade of butchers was held, when several resolutions were entered into in consequence of the act of parliament, whereby inspectors are to be appointed to examine all sheep-skins and hides, whether in the skinning of the same, they be gashed or otherwise damaged, in which case the inspectors are to judge of the quantum of damage, and award a penalty. It appearing at this meeting that such a combination of power and personal interest vested in the inspectors did not admit a hope of the just execution of the law, and that as by unskilful apprentices, such damage might be done to the skins without any wilful intent to gash the same, it was determined that a proper representation of the inconveniences to which they were thus subjected by the act, should be laid before parliament.

*Married.*] At Derby, Mr. Oldfield, of the Theatre, to Miss M. Waddington, of Halifax.—The Rev. J. Clarke, to Miss White, of Chesterfield.

At Sutton, in Scarfdale, Mr. Plant, of the Chesterfield Yeomanry Cavalry, to Miss M. Smith, of Pillsley House.

At Belper, Mr. Barker, to Mrs. Melborne.

At Plumpton House, A. B. Files, to Miss Pott.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Plint, to Miss M. Smith, of Pillsley House, near Sheffield.—The Rev. J. Darby, to Miss White.

*Died.*] At Derby, Col. Bulleine Fancourt, aged 69.—Mrs. Witton, of the George inn.

At Wirksworth, Mrs. Hurst, aged 81.

At Biggin, Mr. G. Willcockson, aged 75.

At Spath, Mrs. Brown.

At Knabb House, Darley Dale, Mrs. Daykeyne.

At Lock's Park, Mr. J. Rose, aged 62, who had been nearly 50 years in the Service of Wm. Drury Lowes, esq.

At Ashborne, aged 44, Mr. R. Frith.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The following comparison of the prices of provisions at Nottingham, in the year of the accession of George the Third to the throne, and in the fortieth year of his reign, deserves to be preserved.

	In 1760.		In 1800.	
	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s.
Mutton, per lb.	2	½	6	½
Beef, per lb.	3		7	
Veal, shoulders	1	½	5	
Veal, prime parts	2	½	7	
Butter	3	½	1	2
Cheese	2	½	3	9
Malt, per strike	2	6	to 3	12
Wheat	4		to 5	14
Potatoes per peck	4		to 5	9
Flour per stone	1	6	to 1	8
Fowls per couple	1	3		2
Rabbits per ditto	9			1
Pigeons per dozen	1			4
Eggs nine for	2			1
A prime calf	1	1	0	3

In 1801 every article has risen 50 per cent. higher than in 1800.

At the assizes for this county four prisoners were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved.

Two were ordered for transportation, one to be privately whipped and imprisoned for 12 months, one for 9 months, two for 6 months, one for 3 months, two for 1 month, and seven acquitted.

At the Newark Agricultural Meeting, several premiums of 5 and 3 guineas were offered, for the best crops of turnips, corn, &c. The candidates must be residents in Nottinghamshire, or in the district 25 miles round Newark.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. J. James, to Miss Harris.

At



At Carlton, Cap. Richard Wortley, to Miss White, of Wallingwells.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, aged 51, Mrs. Pear.—Aged 85, F. Hall, gent.

At Feverish, Mr. Smith, to Miss Alsop, of Chesterfield.

At Normanton upon Soar, Mrs. Holmes, At Shelford, near Bingham, aged 75, Mr. Girton.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

At Friskney several labourers, calling themselves *bankers*, lately assembled in a riotous manner, setting the civil power at defiance, and committing violent outrages, in which one man was killed, and three wounded. Several of the rioters were apprehended and committed to take their trials for riot and murder. During the tumult one harmless individual unfortunately fell a sacrifice, being accidentally shot dead by his neighbour, who made use of a gun in his own defence.

At the Lincoln assizes, nine prisoners were capitally convicted, five of whom received sentence of death, one was sentenced to two months imprisonment, one to be privately whipped, and the other two ordered to be transported for the term of seven years.

At Dunby, an ewe belonging to Mr. Carter's shepherd, has yealed 24 lambs within six succeeding seasons.

There has recently been a sudden overflow of the river Welland, very unusual at this time of the year, which did considerable damage in the vicinity of Stamford.

*Married.*] At Lincoln, Alderman Bullen, to Miss F. Eastland.

At Gainborough, Mr. J. Hunt, to Miss A. Cotton.—Mr. W. Oliver, to Miss A. Harrison.—Mr. W. Stott, to Miss Fairweather.—Mr. J. Ogleby, to Miss Hird.

At Swaton, Mr. Teat, of Screddington-Gols to Miss Cubley.

At Kirton Lindsey, J. Kell, esq. to Miss Hill.

At Howell, Mr. Ellison, of Sleaford, to Miss Dewfnop.

At Spalding, Mr. Hunt, to Miss Wells.

At Caneby, Mr. Fieldend, to Miss A. Wood.

*Died.*] At Toathby, Mr. W. Duckering.

At Horbling, aged 73, Mr. Clark.

At Brattleby, aged 66, Mrs. Auckland.

At Great Hale, Mr. R. Watson.

At Gainborough, Mrs. Bainton.

At Holbeach, Mr. J. Hunnings.

At Louth, aged 86, W. Turner.—Aged 82, M. Downs.—J. Brock, Widow, aged 85.

—E. Sheens, Widow, aged 57.—Aged 65, Mrs. M. Wingate.—Mr. R. Bellwood.—Mr. Reuben Chambers.

At Boston, aged 63, Mrs. Preston.

At Post Witham, Mrs. Smith.

At Dowby, aged 86, R. Branston.

At Stamford, aged 75, Mr. T. Bishop.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mr. Middlebrook.

At Corby, aged 51, Mrs. Green.

At Burgh, Mrs. A. Drake, aged 70.

At Spalding, T. Buckworth, esq.

At Billingborough, Mr. J. Burges, aged 15.—Mr. J. Wooldridge, aged 94.

At Fricton, aged 13, Miss Peil.

At Empingham, Mr. M. Bloodworth, aged 62.

At Aflackby Decoy, Mrs. Hunt.

## LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

At Ashby de la Zouch a meeting was recently held to dispose of the common and waste ground, called Ashby Woulds, in separate lots, under the powers of the act of parliament for inclosing the lands aforesaid.

We recommend to the notice of the persons concerned in the establishment of a library for the use of the poor of Leicester, the plan of the Economical Library at Kendal, noticed by Mr. SMITH, at page 140 of our last Number. We are convinced that one or two societies, upon plans somewhat similar, might be established in every market-town in the United Kingdom. All hints and suggestions relative to the formation of such societies will always be gladly received by us, and noticed in such a way as to produce the best effect.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. Hill, to Miss Webb.—R. Hubbard, esq. to Miss Brown, of Hoby.—Mr. Ella, to Miss Goddard.—Mr. J. Rawson, to Miss A. Pearson, of Basford.

At North Killworth, J. Cooper, esq. to Miss Berridge, of the same place.

At Loughborough, H. Spooner, esq. of the 15th, or King's Light Dragoons, to Miss A. J. Johnson, of Burleigh-field, in the county of Leicester.—Mr. Mowbray, to Miss L. Cufflin.—Mr. W. Swinburn, Agent of the Leicester Company, to Miss Flavel.

Near Burleston, Mr. Kirkman, to Miss Trussel of Lindridge Farm.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. Linthwaite.—Mr. J. Dowley, hatter.—Mrs. Lomas.—Mr. Dumelow, senior.

At Empingham, Mrs. Storer, aged 84.—

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. C. Stavely.—Aged 70 Mrs. Keal.

At Brentingby, after an illness of eight years, Mrs. Simpson.

At Market-Bosworth, aged 20, Mr. J. Holworth.

At Sileby, aged 60, Mr. Church.

At Rolleston, H. Green, esq. a justice of the peace, &c. &c.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county 11 prisoners were capitally convicted, three of whom were left for execution.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Dawson, to Miss Fox, of Hartley Green.

At

At Stafford, Mr. Southern, to Miss Hall.  
At Stoke upon Trent, Lieutenant Holliday of the 80th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Wright.

At Bednall, Mr. G. Brown, to Miss E. Warrener.

At Acton Trevel, Mr. J. Ward, of Stafford, to Miss A. Hurst.

At Handsworth, Mr. J. Fuller, of Dudley, to Mrs. Rugg of Tipton.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. A. Perry, to Miss M. Morris, of Bradley.

At Walsall, Mr. T. Pearce to Mrs. A. Green.—Mr. Maurice of Dudley, to Miss Wainwright.

*Died.*] At Litchfield, Mr. Alderman Fern.

At Stafford, aged 16, Miss M. Peake.

At Handsworth, Mr. J. Swain.

At Kingston, Mrs. Bakewell.

At Causton, aged 82, Mrs. Buxton.

At Hanley, Miss Shorthose.

At Alrewas, aged 31, the Rev. J. Edmonds, jun.

At Poffall, Esther Wootton, aged 100.

At Burton upon Trent, after a short illness, in his 70th year, J. Fowler, esq. Attorney at Law.—Mr. J. G. Peters.—W. Moreton, gent.

At Shelton, Mr. W. Meller.—Miss Carner.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. R. Savage.—Mrs. Hill.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Warwick, J. Wathen, esq. to Miss Smith.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. Pierce, to Miss A. Spooner.—Wm. Kemsey, to Miss A. Farmer.—Mr. Garret, to Miss F. Rider, of Wicklow, in Ireland.—Mr. R. Jordan, to Miss Gardner, of Foleshall place.

At Sutton Coldfield, J. Oughton, esq. of Summer Hill, to Miss Vaughton of Furlong House, near Sutton.

At Baginton, Mr. Anton, to Miss Coney.

At Alcester, Mr. Cheston, to Miss Clarke.

*Died.*] At Bewdley, Mrs. Brome, aged 81.

At Birmingham, lately, Mr. S. Lloyd, jun. whose social virtues, united to a brilliant understanding, endeared him to a numerous acquaintance, by whom, and extensive relative connexions, his death is most sincerely regretted.

Also on the 22d of February, Nehemiah Lloyd, equally regretted by his friends, and uncle to the above; both members of the Society of Friends, and partners in the Bank of Taylor and Lloyds, of Birmingham.

At the same place, Mr. Ethell, aged 16, by the unfortunate discharge of a gun which he was cleaning.

At the same place, Mr. Rubery.—Mrs. Mills.—Aged 24, Miss A. Jones.—Mr. S. Beddoes.—Mrs. Carmichael.—Mr. Pring, Mrs. Hewitt.

At Coventry, the Rev. J. Sharpe, pastor of

the Roman Catholic Congregation.—Mr. Moy.—Mrs. Kevett.

At Summer Hill, aged 13, Miss K. A. Barker, after a short illness.

At Stratford, on Avon, Mrs. Gearing.

At Sutton Colefield, Mr. T. Archer, formerly of Hereford.

At Holloughton, Mrs. Taylor.

At Austey-Hill, S. Adams, Esq.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, J. Wilson, esq. of Cockshut, to Miss Finch.—Mr. Marstone, of Tenbury, to Miss Smith.—Mr. D. Pritchard, to Miss Richards, of Swann Hill.

At Hodnet, Mr. Bagshaw, of Wem, to Miss Blockley, of the New House, Wollerton.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. Wedgwood, of Liverpool to Miss M. Thompson.—Mr. D. Hicks, of Stourbridge, to Miss E. Langley, of Eaton Constantine.

At Overton, Mr. J. Wallace, to Miss M. Alin.

At Hales Owen, Mr. J. Perkins, to Miss Gould of Birmingham.

At Whitchurch, Mr. S. Downes, of the Wicker, to Miss Huxley, of Ash.

At Shiffnal, Mr. G. Hurd, of Kemberton, to Miss E. Pooler.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, E. Jeffries, esq. aged 87.—Mrs. Watts.—Mr. Bellis, one of the Serjeants at Mace of this Corporation.—Mrs. Bayley.

At Shipton, Mr. W. Gough Mylton.

At Wenlock, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Surgeon.

At Berwick House, T. Jelf Powys, esq.

At Oswestry, aged 65, Mr. R. Cooke.—

After a painful illness, Mrs. Price, widow of the late Alderman Price.—Mrs. Tomkies.

At Leaton, Mrs. Tart.

At Wem, the Rev. Mr. Speeding, master of the Grammar School.

At Whittington, aged 60, Mrs. Neville.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Nevett.—Mr. W. Pinkey.

At Prees Heath, Mr. Griffiths.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county, 76 prisoners were tried, of whom no less than 20 received sentence of death. Six were left for execution, five were ordered for seven years transportation, ten to be imprisoned for different periods, three to be whipped, and 20 were acquitted.

*Married.*] At Worcester, Mr. W. Horsley, to Miss Humphreys, of Henwick-hill.

At Dudley, Mr. H. Higgs, of Trysull, to Miss A. Shelley.—Mr. S. Southall, of Netherton, to Miss M. Lowe, of Tranley-hill.

At Tenbury, Mr. Marston, to Miss Smith, of Shrewsbury.

At Stoke Priors, Mr. Tolly, to Miss Nurse, of Martley.

*Died.*] At Malvern, aged 70, the Rev. J. Williams.



**HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.**

At the Agricultural Society for the county of Hereford, 13 bulls were presented for the two premiums, and the successful candidates were Mr. Smith, of Mordiford, and Mr. Moore, of Wellington; the meeting was numerously attended, and many names added to the list of subscribers.

At the Assizes held at Hereford, 14 prisoners were tried, five of whom received sentence of death, but one only was left for execution.

*Married.*] At Woolhope, the Rev. T. Underwood, to Miss Morgan, of Hereford.

*Died.*] At Ross, Mr. R. Powell, jun. of Bernicham, in the Parish of Llangarran.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mrs. Winstow, late of Plympton, Devon.

At Butler's Court, Lechlade, Simon Oatridge, esq. aged 61.

At Iron Acton, S. Phepoe, esq.

**OXFORDSHIRE.**

At the assizes for this county, six were capitally convicted of sheep-stealing, one for horse-stealing, and two for hog and bread-stealing: they received sentence of death, but were all afterwards reprieved, except one for sheep-stealing.

*Married.*] At Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, to Miss S. Nouth, of Beccles.

*Died.*] At Oxford, W. H. Correr, esq.

At Wendlebury, Mr. J. Haines.

At Hethe, George Lamb, M. A.

At Shipton, the Rev. Dr. Brookes.

At Rose-hill, near Henley-upon-Thames, aged 67, Mrs. E. Price.

At Witney, Mrs. Collyer.

At Bloxham, Mr. Lyne Councer.

**BERKSHIRE.**

Leave has been given to bring in a Bill for making and maintaining a road from the town of New Windsor, into the high London-road, at or near a bridge called High Bridge, near Longford, Middlesex.

At the assizes for this County, held at Reading, eight prisoners were capitally convicted and received sentence of death, but were all afterwards reprieved, except John and Charles Brown, for house-breaking, who were left for execution.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mr. R. Bacon.—After a painful illness, Mrs. Bigot.—Mrs. Davidson.

At Cornewell, Mrs. Penyston.

At White Waltham, aged 82, W. Collins, an itinerant cobbler, and the only survivor of the old Binfield Cricketers, noted for being the best players in England.

At Newbury, Miss A. Hancock.

At Reading, Mrs. Davidson, wife of Robert Davidson, esq; a lady whose gentleness of manners and sweetness of disposition has left an affecting and lasting impression on every one who had the happiness of her acquaintance.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.**

An estate, consisting of 1750 acres, in this county, was lately sold for a sum little short of 100,000l.

At the assizes for this county, held at Aylesbury, before Lord Chief Justice Eldon and Sir Nash Grose, knt. nine prisoners were capitally convicted and received sentence of death, four were ordered for transportation, and several left for hard labour, &c. for trifling offences; three were ordered for execution, and the rest were reprieved.

*Married.*] At Olney, J. C. Sculthorp, to Miss Cunningham.

**BEDFORDSHIRE.**

At the Bedford-assizes two prisoners were capitally convicted and received sentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved; one was sentenced to seven years transportation, two were ordered for confinement, one was ordered to be whipped, and eight were acquitted.

*Married.*] At Potton, Mr. Youd, to Mrs. Wells, of Barrowden, in Rutland.

*Died.*] At Blunham, aged 82, Mr. J. Dunton.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

At the assizes for this county, 10 prisoners were capitally convicted and received sentence of death, but were all reprieved before the Judge left the town. J. Nutt, convicted of manslaughter, was fined 1s. and ordered to be imprisoned for one month.

*Married.*] At Hothorpe, Mr. J. Wartnaby, to Miss Wartnaby, of Great Dalby, Leicestershire.

At Oundle, Mr. Mould, to Miss Wester, of Dean Lodge.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Lettice, surgeon, to Miss Marriott, of Fleet-street — Mr. Hawkins, to Miss King, of East Smithfield.

At Harleston, Mr. W. Andrew, to Miss Ashwell, of Crick.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mr. Russell, attorney at law.—Mr. Kirby.—Mr. J. Whitmy —After a lingering illness, Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Freeman.

At Fletton, Mr. W. Blackwell.

At Daventry, Mr. Harrison, attorney at law.

At Kettering, Mr. Paul.

At Cottingham, aged 52, Mr. J. Hutchinson.

At Wellingborough, Mr. W. Corrie, jun.

**HUNTINGDONSHIRE.**

At the assizes for this county nine received sentence of death, two of whom were afterwards reprieved, and six were sentenced to be imprisoned.

*Married.*] At Godmanchester, Lieutenant F. Haslewood, to Miss S. Maule, of Huntingdon.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**

The two gold medals, value 15 guineas each, given annually by the Chancellor of the

the University to two commencing Batchelors of Arts who shall best acquit themselves in Classical Learning, were this year adjudged to Mr. Charles Grant and Mr. Robert Grant, both of Magdalen College.

At Ely five prisoners were tried, one of whom received sentence of death, but was afterwards pardoned; and four imprisoned for various offences.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, F. Markby, esq. to Miss S. Gillam.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Lawton, of an apoplectic fit.—Mrs. Wilton.—Miss Prentice.

At Barnwell, aged 63, Mr. S. Searle.

At Hetho, the Rev. G. Lamb.

At Marsh, aged 78, T. Shepherd, esq.

At Wilbeach, Mr. W. Collis.

#### NORFOLK.

*Births and Burials in the City of Norwich for the last 20 Years.*

Date	Births	Burials	Date	Births	Burials
1781	1150	1117	1791	1196	1112
82	1022	1027	92	1166	973
83	1125	1049	93	1094	1161
84	1164	1180	94	961	1064
85	1227	1041	95	928	1100
86	1185	1368	96	897	1047
87	1151	1063	97	990	1039
88	1154	1192	98	995	840
89	1050	1138	99	874	954
90	1055	1219	1800	897	1353

The overseers of Norwich have proceeded from house to house, to ascertain the population of the several parishes. By the accounts of those parishes from which we have been able to obtain returns, there appears a considerable decrease in the population since the year 1786, when the number of persons was taken.

PARISHES.	No. in 1786	No. in 1801
St. Peter Mancroft	2299	2120
St. Stephen	2360	2211
St. Andrew, (including the Wkhouse 893, Bridewell 19)	1773	1870
St. Giles	1117	1076
St. Gregory	1113	1057
St. Margaret	859	662
St. Swithin	643	503
St. Peter per Mountergate	1362	1350
St. John Timberhill	975	888
St. Julian, with	846	662
All Saints	825	701
St. Peter Southgate	507	378
St. Michael at Plea	502	447
St. Etheldred	254	252
St. Michael Collany	1185	1029
St. Lawrence	1018	899
St. George Colgate	1272	1132
St. George Tombland	720	752

A subscription of 12,500l. is forming at Norwich for the purpose of erecting a public flour-mill, to be worked by steam; 375 transferrable shares of 25l. each are already disposed of, the remaining 125 shares were reserved for the bakers till the 25th of March, from which period the copartnership commences; its continuance is to be for 30 years.

It has been recently discovered, that the Norfolk sheep yield a wool about their neck and shoulders equal to the best from Spain, and is in price to the rest of the fleece as 20 to 7. The Norfolk wool, however, is not adapted to the manufactures of the county, but is sent into Yorkshire for carding and cloths, while the Lincolnshire and Leicestershire wools are received back for combing and spinning.

The annual exports of what are termed the Norwich manufactures, are valued at 1,200,000l.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. W. Martin, to Miss Offibrook—Mr. Gapp, to Miss Stevenson, of St. Michael's-at-Plea.

At Swaffham, Mr. F. Thurlow, to Miss Bunting, of North Pickenham.

*Died.*] At Swanton Novers, Miss M. A. Dew.

At Harling-mills, aged 22, Miss M. Rodwell.

At Scole, aged 80, Mrs. Walne.

At Pulham-market, Mrs. Wright.

At Swanton Morley, Mr. S. Emms:

At Norwich, Miss S. Goddard, of the Norwich Theatre, after a painful illness.—Aged 39, Mr. R. Foster.—Mr. W. Woods.

At Swaffham, aged 25, Miss M. Martin, —Aged 87, P. Blomfield, esq.—Suddenly. Mrs. Barker, aged 77.

At Thetford, Mrs. Leech, aged 83.

At Feltwell, aged 22, Miss Clough.

At Denver, the Reverend Benjamin Young.

At Colkirk, aged 23, Mr. Elgar.

At Lynn, Mr. Pigge, private Secretary to the Marquis of Townshend.—Mr. J. Silverwood.—Aged 82, Mrs. Elrington.

At Stokesby, aged 80, Mr. S. Flaxman.

At Holt, aged 20, Mr. R. Bartell.

At Bracon Ash, Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Isaac Dolins.

At Greytonthorp, aged 25, Mr. J. Lamb, by an unlucky fall from his horse, while courting.

At Dickleborough, Mrs. Mickleburgh.

At East Somerton, aged 78, Engle Knights, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county.

At Little Cressingham, the Rev. J. Baker.

At Stoke Holy Cross, aged 65, Mr. J. Roberts.

#### SUFFOLK.

It appeared at the late annual meeting of the subscribers to the Lying-in Charity, for the relief of poor married women at their own houses, in Ipswich, that the success of the



the institution had been proved by its annual increase, as under:  
The number of women relieved in

1795	were	150
1796		174
1797		202
1798		219
1799		228
1800		242
Total relieved		1215

The benefit of this charity consists in the use of linen for a month, 5s. for a midwife, and 6s. for a nurse.

*Married.*] At St. Margaret Ilkeshall, W. Buckingham, esq. to Mrs. Mole.

At Gorleston, Mr. T. Salmon, to Miss Cross, of Beccles.

At Sudbury, Mr. Brown, to Miss S. Ginn.

At Rainhalt, J. S. Baldrey, esq. to Miss Harper, of Trimley.

*Died.*] At Ipswich, Miss Lee.

At Aldborough, within a few days of each other, Mr. and Mrs. Groome.

At Holbrook, Mrs. Shave.

At Cavendish, Mr. Hawes.

At Mettingham, Mr. Wilton Parker, of Wattisfield.

At Bury, aged 83, Mr. B. King.—Miss Orbell.

At Sudbury, aged 27, F. Borough, esq.

At Farnham, near Bury, aged 103, Mr. R. Salisbury.

#### ESSEX.

Out of the long calendar of 117 prisoners, tried at the assizes for this county, 28 received sentence of death, having been convicted of various burglaries and felonies.

*Married.*] At Colchester, G. Round, esq. to Miss Waller.

At Billericay, Mr. Gribble, to Mrs. Bayley.

At Stiffed, Mr. J. Eley, to Miss Blower.

At Halsted, Mr. T. Abel, to Miss G. Ringer.

*Died.*] At Colchester, —Mr. Bezaliel Angier.

At Coggeshall, Mr. J. Cardinall.

At Hutton, Mr. W. Bridge.—Mr. J. Guttridge.

At Rochford, Mr. Brooks.

At Great Tey, suddenly, J. Blackwell.

At Witham, Mr. J. Isaac.—Mr. J. Heatherly.—Mr. R. Josling.—Mrs. Potto.—Mr. F. King.

At Copford, Mr. Ambrose.

At Braintree, Mr. Rice Manning.

At Great Wakering, Mrs. M. Milbank.—Mr. Dynes.

At Thaxted, aged 85, Mrs. Lord.—aged 78, Mrs. Minot.

At the Chequers Canewdon, Mrs. Haho.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Lorkin.—Mrs. Street.

At Stebbing, Mrs. Stock.

At Dedham, aged 89, Mr. J. Kirke.

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At New Hall, aged 56, Mrs. M. Webbe;

At Dunmow Priory, Mrs. Blyth.

At Canewdon, Mr. J. Burton.

#### KENT.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, Mr. T. Browning, to Miss Pegan, both of Whitstable.

At Newington, Mr. C. M. Keele, postmaster of Salisbury, to Miss Whatmore.

At Folkstone, T. Abbott, jun. esq. of Hemmingbro', to Miss Sladen.

At Dover, G. Jennings, esq. to Miss M. Hamett, of Lydden Court.

At Dartford, W. Collyer, esq. to Miss Griffiths, of Greenhithe.

At Hawkhurst, Mr. W. Young, of Henley on Thames, to Miss E. Durrant.

At Egerton, R. Crump, esq. of Frinsted Place, to Miss Weeks.

At Whitstable, Mr. W. Hobday, to Miss Browning, of Hernhill.

At Tunbridge Wells, W. M. Gillieffs, esq. to Miss M. O'Keefe.

At Maidstone, Mr. W. Mercer, of Tenterden, to Miss M. Dobell, of Hartley.

At Rochester, Mr. J. Snatt, to Miss F. Woodruff, of Deptford.

In the Isle of Thanet, J. Harrison, gent. of Sandwich, to Miss Harnett, of Hoo.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. White, sen.—Mr. C. Edmonds.—Mrs. Ash.—Mrs. Snouten.

At Harbledown, Miss Tucker, of Shipcourt.

At Chatham, Mr. Nelson.

At Dover, aged 86, Mrs. Jane Biggs.

At Folkstone, Mr. David Puttee, aged 86.

At Brook Farm, in the parish of Minster Thanet, aged 62, Mr. Moses Maxted.

At Monckton Parsonage, in the Isle of Thanet, Mr. J. White, aged 59.

At Gravesend, Lieut. Cuthbert Waldegrave Ellison, of the navy.

At Eltham, J. Pott, esq. aged 89.—Lieut. Love.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Friend.

At Old Rumney, Mr. W. Weldon.

At Sheerness, Lieut. Lafchen.

At Elham, Mrs. Ireland.

At Maidstone, aged 71, W. Allen, esq. captain in his Majesty's navy.—Mr. R. Kingnorth.—Mr. J. Martin.

At Fingleham, aged 90, Mr. J. Browning.

At Milton, aged 61, Mr. J. Cresfield.

At Barham, after a short illness, Mr. T. Luckhurst.—Mrs. Cooper.

At Sydenham, Mr. J. Coates, late of Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

At Doddington, Mrs. Dodsworth.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Horsham, Col. Erskine, of the 15th Light Dragoons, to Lady L. Paget, third daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

At West Firle, Mr. C. King, of Weston on the Green, Oxfordshire, to Miss H. Stafford, of West Firle.

*Died.*] At Brighton, F. Biddulph, esq. of Charing Cross, banker.

At Southover, R. Arnold, esq.

At Chichester, Mr. Worton.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the Winchester assizes sixty-six prisoners were tried, of whom thirteen were condemned, five of whom were reprieved, and eight ordered to be transported for the term of seven years.

The principal trial at the above assizes was that of Lieut. Stapleton, of the 20th regt. for shooting, in a duel, Ensign Grainger. The court was extremely crowded, and the trial continued for eight hours, when the jury returned a verdict of *man-slaughter*.

*Married.*] At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Bentley, of Ipswich, to Miss Phæbe Fuller, of South Town.

At Salisbury, Mr. J. Brice, to Miss Abraham.

At Houghton, Mr. J. Gater, of Swathling, to Miss C. Smith.

At Hursley, Mr. Pinnix, of Upmardon, to Miss Elderfield.

At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Williams, jun. to Miss Baker.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mr. Porter.—Mrs. Hooper, aged 80; her death was occasioned by her cloaths unfortunately catching fire.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Dalton.

At Saint Cross, aged 86, Mr. Hobbs.

At Southampton, Lady Hardy, relict of Admiral Sir Charles Hardy; her death was occasioned by her head-dress taking fire while she was reading.—Mr. Matherfon.

At Lymington, suddenly, Mr. J. Sheppard.

At Porchester, Capt. W. Smith, of the navy.

At West Dean, Mr. J. Brownjohn.

In the Isle of Wight, W. Arnold, esq. collector of the customs at Cowes, Isle of Wight, post-master of the island, &c. &c.—Mr. J. Clegg, schoolmaster, late of Liverpool.

At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, R. Thistlethwayte, jun. esq.

At Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, aged 70, J. Urry, esq. of the navy.—Aged 104, Mr. T. Scaril.

At Ringwood, Mr. T. Tarrant.

At Lymington, Mr. J. Baughan.

At Basingstoke, Mr. S. Ardley.

At Longstock, Mr. T. Cole.

WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wolverton, Mr. W. Moger, to Miss A. Collett.

At Warminster, J. Anderson, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. to Mrs. Wimpey.

*Died.*] At Brokenborough, Mr. R. Brooke.

At Devizes, on his way to London, from the Hotwells, Bristol, Capt. B. M'Dennist, aged 26; whose naval achievements have been so frequently displayed particularly when first-lieut. of the Dart sloop.

Same place, suddenly, Mrs. Lowe.

At Melksham, Mrs. Bruges.

At Chilton, Mrs. Loveday, of Caversham.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The new temporary bridge, erected across the river Avon, between the old and new towns of Bath, was lately opened. It is a very complete structure; 146 feet span; and was begun and finished in the short space of three months, under the direction of Mr. J. Pinch, architect of the city.

*Married.*] At Bath, T. Hooper, esq. of Durham, to Miss Richmond.—Mr. W. Moger, of Wolverhampton, to Miss A. Collett.—Mr. D. Wyatt, to Miss E. Ford, of Corsham, Wiltshire.—Mr. Jones, of Newport, to Miss S. Watkins.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Campbell, to Miss H. Farrer.—W. Spawers, esq. to Miss Hills.

At Taunton, Mr. G. Stenner, of Watchet, to Miss S. Matthews, of Old Cleeve.

At Chew Magna, Mr. R. B. Dowling, to Miss Acraman.

At Bristol, Mr. H. Hunt, of Stalbridge, to Miss C. Wreford.—Mr. J. Gray, of Chewstoke, to Mrs. Lacy.—Mr. S. Thomas, jun. to Miss Bevan of Bath.—Mr. R. Noyes, to Miss Thompson.

At Bedminster, Mr. Cox, to Miss Guille.

*Died.*] At Bath, aged 74, Mrs. Johnstone, widow of General Johnstone, and mother of the present Countess of Jersey.—S. Adams, esq. of Ansty Hall, major of the third troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Mr. Brickdale, of Court House, near Taunton.—Mrs. Price, of Kilgwynne, Carmarthenshire.—C. Barnes, esq.—Mrs. Bruges, of Melksham.—Mr. Quenne Donald.—Miss Purbeck.

At Bristol, aged 67, the Rev. Frederick Wollaston; his remains were interred in the chapel at Clifton.—Mr. Peter.—Aged 78, Mrs. Peace.—Mr. G. May.—Mrs. Llewellyn.—Mrs. Stockdale.—Mrs. Hutchins.

At the Hotwells, Mr. J. J. Karr, of London.

At his house near Bristol, W. Farser, esq. of the royal navy.

At Shepton Mallett, Mr. Tomkins.—Mr. J. Merrifield.

At Dawlish, Miss Floyd, of Exeter.

At Watchet, aged 76, Mrs. E. Winter.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Tarrant Keynton, Mr. J. Crane, of Child Okeford, to Miss M. Hooper.

At Chetnole, Mr. J. Matthews, to Miss M. Jenkins.

At Poole, the Rev. T. Hobson, of Penrize, to Miss Oke.

At Blandford, Mr. T. Field, to Miss Fisher.

*Died.*] At Sherborne, Mrs. Ferris.

At Dorchester, Mrs. K. Hellard.

DEVONSHIRE.

A Petition for Peace was lately agreed to by the merchants, manufactures, and other inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Crediton.

*Married.*] At Exeter, Mr. C. Boucher, to Miss Hill, of St. Thomas, near Launceston.

At



At Lew Frenchard, W. B. Gould, esq. to Miss Sabine.

At Crediton, Mr. J. Roberts, to Miss Davy, of Fordton.

At Plymouth, Mr. H. Hughes, to Miss Bulley.—Captain Burton, of the North Devon Militia, to Miss Worth.—Mr. H. Hensley, of Yealmpton, to Miss Square, of Thurlstone.

At Malborough, the Hon. Michael De Courcy, of the navy, to Miss De Lisle, of Salcombe.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. Snelling.—Mrs. A. Andrews.—Mrs. Powell.—Mrs. Stephens.

At Newton Abbot, Mrs. Bellamy.

At Sidmouth, aged 36, Dr. Robert Halls, whose attainments in literature and science were various, elegant and extensive. His death was occasioned by a calculus, the pain of which he bore with manly fortitude through all its stages. He is regretted by an extensive acquaintance, and an afflicted widow, who survives to lament his loss.

At Plymouth, Lieut. R. J. Squire.

At North Tawton, Mr. T. Pridéaux.

#### CORNWALL.

A new weekly paper has been recently commenced at Falmouth, intitled, The Cornwall Gazette and Falmouth Packet.

In a field near Penryn, the gentlemen of the Agricultural Society had lately a ploughing-match. There were 16 competitors. Mr. Rice Budock exhibiting the most skill received the premium.

*Married.*] At Trehane, the Rev. T. Carlyon, M. A. fellow of Pembroke Hall, to the daughter of Wm. Stackhouse, of Trehane.

*Died.*] At Monhevis, the Rt. Hon. Lady Charlotte Carr, wife of the Rev. Wm. Holwel, and daughter of the late James Earl of Errol.

At Falmouth, Mr. N. Moore, surgeon.—Mr. Jacob Solomon.

At Redruth, aged 40, Mr. J. Pool.

At Truro, of a brain fever, Mr. Howard.

At Camelford, Mr. King, aged 102.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Skeeles.

At Bodmin, the Rev. J. Fisher.

At Marazion, the son of Captain R. John, of the Dolphin cutter.—Aged 32, Mr. W. Gluyas.

#### WALES.

At Penbedw, in the county of Denbigh, Watkins Williams, esq. distributed 1827 pounds of beef among the poor and industrious inhabitants of the neighbourhood of his house. Bread and broth have also been given since the rise of the markets.

*Married.*] At Rhwabon, Mr. John Telford, to Miss Lloyd.

At Holywell, Mr. Lloyd, to Miss Parry.

At Wrexham, Mr. Jones, excise-officer, to Miss M. A. Jones.

At Mold, Mr. J. D. Budd, to Miss Rogers.

At Hanmer, Mr. William Jackson, of

Ellefmere, to Miss Barrow, of Halghton-Hall, Flintshire.

In the Isle of Anglesea, Captain Percy, of the Royal Fusiliers, to Miss Hales, of Runc-ton, near Lynn.

*Died.*] At Denbigh, Mrs. Ovens.

At Carmarthen, Mr. John Spurrell.

At Presteign, Radnorshire, David Jenkins, in the 74th year of his age.

At Maddunam, Edward Pryce Lloyd, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Carmarthen.

At Pully Pant, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, William Price, esq. of Watford.

At Swansea, in her 82d year, Mrs. Ann Evans.—Mr. William Padley, one of the people called Quakers.

At Aberystwith, the Rev. Thomas Evans.

At Knighton, aged 73, Mrs. Meredith.

#### SCOTLAND.

A General Meeting of the Highland Society, according to charter, was held at Edinburgh, at which there were present upwards of ninety members, his Grace the Duke of Athol in the chair, when a number of noblemen and gentlemen were duly admitted members.

Such is the flourishing state of commerce in the Clyde, that in the year ending the fifth of January last, there were employed in the Greenock trade alone, 175,551 tons of shipping; and the revenue of customs at that period amounted to 180,341l. 1s. 8d.

One boat belonging to Buckhaven, in Fifeshire, with a crew of five men, employed in the herring-fishery in the Firth of Forth, caught in one night 46 crands of herrings, for which they were paid 56l. sterling.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, captain Charles Dallas, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Haldane, eldest daughter of the late George Haldane, esq. of Gleneagles.—The Right Hon. Lord Downe, to Miss Margaret Jane Ainslie of Dilton.

At Gretna-Green, Mr. John Ferguson, to Mrs. Jackson, both of Arthuret parish.—Mr. C. Charge, of Huddersfield, to Miss Elizabeth Hartley, of Wakefield.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Mr. Duncan, comedian.—Mr. J. Langlands, merchant.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Glover.—Colonel J. Campbell, of his Majesty's Royal Invalids.

#### IRELAND.

*Married.*] At Cork, Luke White, of the city of Dublin, esq. to Miss Fortescue.

At Grey Fort, Tipperary, George Robert Stoney, esq. a captain in the 22d regiment, to Miss Ellis, only daughter of General Ellis, of Kempsey, Worcestershire.

At Tyrone, A. T. St. George, esq. to Miss H. St. Lawrence, daughter of Lord Viscount St. Lawrence.

*Died.*] At his seat at Kilboy, county of Tipperary, Henry Lord Baron Donally: his title and estates devolve to the eldest son of the Hon. H. S. Prittie.

At

At Tullamore, Captain Baldwin, of the Royal Irish artillery.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Gibraltar, universally lamented by his friends and brother officers, Lieutenant-colonel Walter Partridge, of his Majesty's 5th regiment of foot.—Lieutenant-colonel Houston, of the rifle corps.

In the East Indies, Lieutenant Edward Maxwell Gilchrist, of the 26th regiment of native infantry, on the Madras establishment: this gentleman, although but 24 years of age, was present at seven engagements without receiving a wound.

At Lisbon, the Conde da Lima, prime minister of Portugal.—Mr. Harris, of Sydenham Court, Faversham.

At St. George's, in the island of Grenada, Mr. Edward Yates Smith, of Ardwick, much regretted.

At Demerara, in the prime of life, Mr. Samuel Martin.

At Martha Brae, in Jamaica, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, aged 21.

At Minorca, J. B. Grisdale, esq. lieutenant in the 17th regiment of foot, much lamented by his brother officers.

At Martinico, Richard Makron, esq. governor of Tobago.

At Jamaica, of a decline, aged 25, John Gascoyne Fanshaw, esq.

At Port Royal, Lieutenant-colonel Mackenzie.

At Trinidad, Major R. Neate, of the 57th regiment.

In Germany, Colonel Swanton.

At Fatty Ghur, Major David Birrell.

In Fort William, Captain Wm Armstrong, of the 8th native regiment.

At Madras, Captain Hood, of his Majesty's 51st regiment.

At Zurich, on the 2nd of January, the celebrated John Caspar Lavater, in his 60th year. His death was a consequence of some wounds he received from a Swiss soldier, when Zurich was taken from the Austrians and Russians by General Massena, in the autumn of 1799. At the storming of Zurich, by Massena's troops, when every thing was in the utmost confusion, and the Russian general himself knew not which gate led to the Austrian camp, a moment when every prudent man kept close at home, Lavater rashly ventured out, amid swords and muskets, and soldiers thirsting for blood, dared his fate, and met with his death-wound. This misfortune was the more distressing, as the man who wounded him in the breast was a native of Switzerland, on whom Lavater some years before had conferred several benefits. The fanaticism of party animosity stimulated him in the heat of action to commit this horrid crime. He recovered but in appearance from his wound, and had a relapse in consequence of attending a spy to the place of execution,

who according to the laws of war was shot by the French; on this occasion he continued above an hour in the open air. His restless mind allowed him no repose, till within a few days of his death. He seemed unwilling to live in times when the laws and religion of his country were overturned, and he died on the last day of the century, after having heard the intelligence of the armistice so ruinous to the Austrians. In religion though Lavater was a stumbling block to thousands, he was the idol of tens of thousands; and if not always a light to the world, was the centre of an invisible church, whose members extending from Naples to Copenhagen, never failed in respect to their founder and prophet. His constant struggle against every kind of tyranny and intolerance, and his undaunted integrity, were such that he thought no sacrifice too great to attain these objects. He wrote three thousand letters and notes every year, besides those he dictated to his secretary. For a long time he kept a kind of journal, of which above fifty copies were made and sent to all his partisans abroad, who distributed them to others. The evangelical moral of brotherly love was always the object of these apostolical epistles. With a hatred to tyrants he began and finished his course. The strong contest in which he, with his friend Fuseli, the celebrated English painter, engaged when a youth, against the venality of M. Grebel, bailiff, of Gröningen, so as at length to brand him with infamy, will never be forgotten. While every one was trembling under the late oppressions of Switzerland, under the French pro-consuls, Rapinat, Schaumburg, and their associates, who, protected by the director Rewbel, insulted humanity, Lavater wrote his celebrated appeal to the French government; and even while the sword of death seemed hanging over him, he preached the rights of his countrymen. Nor did he cease till he was torn from his congregation as a preacher of sedition and disorder. He was sent to Schaffhausen, as an hostage, but returned home soon after, without any impediment, through the French army. Lavater was first appointed preacher to the Orphan-house, and afterwards, in 1778, deacon and pastor of the principal church of St. Peter, at Zurich, and he continued to fill that office till his death, labouring so zealously by example and precept, by writing, and by verbal exhortation, that in this respect also, and as the chief of a school of his own, he deserves the notice of posterity. The principal source of his eccentric visions and marvellous narrations, which appear in his sermons on the existence of the devil, and his belief of miracles from which he, however, seceded in the latter part of his life, arose from his deficiency in the ancient languages. Yet no one was more open to a sense of his own weakness than Lavater, and no man was more eloquent in recommending to the young persons who constantly



stantly surrounded him, the study of those languages which he himself had neglected. His own spiritual and well-digested writings of this class, his *View of Immortality*, his *Messiah*, his *Pontius Pilate*, his *Observations*, on important passages in the Evangelists, and his *Pocket Bible*, evince a prodigious knowledge of mankind, and deep penetration into the human heart. He was accidentally led to turn his attention to the expression of human sentiment and character in the varied conformation of the countenance, head, and other parts of the frame, in the complexion, in the habitual motions and attitudes, in the temperament of health, &c. He perceived, that in all these not only transient passion, but even the more permanent qualities of character, are often very distinctly expressed. He carried his observations, in his way, much farther than any other person had before advanced. Success inflamed his imagination; and he became an enthusiast in the study of physiognomy. The opinions relative to it, which he propagated, were a medley of acute observation, ingenious conjecture, and wild reverie. They were divulged by him in conversation, and in a multitude of fragments, which he and his disciples soon assembled into volumes. Novelty, mystery, and the dreams of enthusiasm, have inexpressible charms for the multitude: every one was eager to learn to read his neighbour's heart in his face. In Switzerland, in Germany, in France, even in Britain, all the world became passionate admirers of the physiognomical science of Lavater. His books, published in the German language, were multiplied by many editions. In the enthusiasm with which they were studied and admired, they were thought as necessary in every family as even the bible itself. The same system was eagerly translated into the French language: and, as the insight into character and secret intention which it promised was infinitely grateful to female curiosity, all the pretenders to wit, taste, and fashion, among the lively women of France, soon became distractedly fond of it. It was talked of as a science susceptible of mathematical certainty; and was applauded as capable of endowing man with the power of omniscient intuition into the hearts and intentions of his fellows. Two well-executed translations naturalized the same books of Lavater in the English language. The multitude run ever in extremes: and, notwithstanding the labours of Dr. Hunter and Mr. Holcroft, the writings of Lavater have been since treated, in England, with a disregard that does injustice to their genuine merits. But, even after the first charm had been dissolved, Lavater still retained many disciples. He continued to cultivate physiognomy, and was still eagerly visited by travellers passing near the place of his residence. His private life was simple, and even devoutly pious. His wife had become, as well as himself, a great physiognomist. He was always an early

riser, and used never to take his breakfast till he had, in his own mind, earned it by the performance of some literary task. His character has recently been drawn by the German Professor Meiners, in his letters on Switzerland. "Lavater," says Professor Meiners, "is one of the few men whom I have been acquainted with, who is little solicitous to hide his faults, and still less anxious to make his merits known. With regard to his moral character, it is impossible to speak too highly of it, as his very opponents, those at least with whom I am acquainted, allow that his life and manners are blameless. A warm desire to advance the honour of God, and the good of his fellow creatures, is, without a doubt, the principal feature in his character, and the leading motive of all he does. Next to these, his characteristic virtues are an indefatigable placability, and an inexhaustible love for his enemies. I have often heard him talk of the talents, merits, and good qualities of his opponents with the same warmth as if he had been talking of the virtues of his greatest friends. Nay, I have been a witness to his excusing his enemies, and uttering wishes for their welfare in such a manner, as to me, and I am persuaded to every unprejudiced person, carried not the smallest mark of affectation along with it. I am persuaded, too, that these sentiments cost him very little, but are more the fruit of his nature than of any troublesome exertion. Not a blameable word of any kind, not a single expression of impatience of the numberless afflictions he has struggled, and still has to struggle with, ever escaped him in my presence. On the contrary, he is persuaded that all these trials are for his good, and will terminate in his happiness. Of his talents and merits of all kinds he thinks much more modestly than his ridiculous admirers. He freely confesses that his want of the knowledge of ancient languages, and several other useful branches of knowledge, has been a great hinderance to him, for which reason no person more warmly recommends the study of them. In all my conversations with him, I found so few symptoms of the secret vanity of which he is accused, and of which I myself suspected him, that I could not help blaming myself for my suspicion. I was still more surprised not to see, either in his person or conversation, any of that affected unction which is common to weak minds. Every part of him bespeaks the man of genius, but not of that fiery and uncontrollable genius which has often led him to advance extraordinary and indefensible opinions in his works. The abuse which has been thrown upon him for giving young men a greater opinion of their talents than those talents would justify, and by that means leading them into absurdities, has made him change his conduct towards them. He is shy of admitting them into his society, and when he does it is rather reserved and cold than over communicative. He

He speaks quickly, and seems interested in what he says, but is not too hot, nor does his action pass the bounds of moderation. He hears contradiction, and will bear it very patiently, and answer quietly whatever objections are made to what he says. Though he has no extensive knowledge of any kind, his conversation is rendered extremely interesting by his great abilities, and his knowledge of human nature, which his very early, and ever increasing connection with men of all ranks and orders has given him. This explains how it comes to pass, that notwithstanding his various weaknesses and wanderings, so many young people, as well as the greatest part of the inhabitants of Zurich and the country round, are so firmly attached to him as they certainly are. His sermons are more followed than those of the most popular among the other preachers (of whom there are many), though they are seldom carefully laboured compositions, and not always very orthodox. Their principal merit consists in the pathos of his voice, action, and general elocution, which for the most part captivates those who are not able to judge of any other merit. A great proof of the general esteem he is held in appeared on my walking out with him: almost all those who met us accosted him with the greatest respect, and many of the common people kissed his hand with a kind of filial reverence. It is in-

deed inconceivable what numbers of persons of all ranks and orders, both citizens and strangers, apply to him to be the judge of their controversies. When one sees the number of affairs which he is almost constantly immersed in, one is surprised how he can find so much time to write, and very ready to admit what he asserts is the case, that his writing is only a relaxation from his other employments. Amidst all his singular opinions, there is none he is so jealous of, and sticks so warmly to, as his own skill in physiognomy, by which he pretends to be able to discern the characters of men as well as he could do by their actions or conversation. As, however, this is the subject which he never touches upon before those who do not believe in his intuition, we had no conversation about it. Indeed it would have been to no purpose, for he could not have convinced me, and I should certainly have made no impression upon him. What he has written or thought upon miracles heretofore I do not know, as I have not read all his writings; but it is certain, that at present he does not affirm either that he ever did or ever saw a miracle. All he contends for, which the warmest opposers of miracles will not contest with him, is, that men of uncommon powers can do things which those of common powers cannot, and which appear contrary to the common course of nature."

#### MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

**A** Proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, to continue till the 24th of June next the *free entry* into the ports of that kingdom of all rice, Indian corn, and all kind of foreign flour.—Another proclamation issued, same date, to continue till the 24th of June next, the prohibiting the further distilling of spirits from oats, oatmeal, barley, bere, or any other species of grain—and also the exportation of any rice or potatoes to foreign parts.

The present suspension of trade with Russia, and the other Northern States, offering a favourable opportunity for promoting the growth of *hemp*, and the establishment of the sail-cloth manufacture in Ireland, the trustees of the linen and hempen manufacture are adopting such measures as they conceive most likely to conduce to this important object, and with this view propose to give the following bounties.

1. For every stone of hemp grown in Ireland, in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, well broken and scutched for the hatchel or for cordage, the sum of 4d. and a further bounty of a complete set of hemp hatchels to every person who shall have broken and scutched half a ton weight thereof.

2. To the owner of any mill or mill-machinery, wherein not less than 30 tons of sound hemp of Irish growth shall be broken and scutched perfectly before the 1st of June, 1802, the sum of 100l.

3. To the owner of any mill or mill-machinery, which shall be erected after the 1st of May, 1801, whether entirely new, or added to an old mill, wherein there shall be broken and scutched the greatest quantity of sound hemp, of Irish growth, between the 1st of June, 1802, and the 1st of June, 1803, not less than 50 tons, the sum of 150l.—for the next greatest quantity, not less than 40 tons, between the said periods, the sum of 100l.—and for the next greatest quantity, not less than 30 tons, between the said periods, the sum of 50l.

4. To the owner of any mill or mill-machinery, now or hereafter to be erected, wherein there shall be broken and scutched the greatest quantity of sound hemp, of Irish growth, between the 1st of June, 1803, and the 1st of June, 1804, not less than 100 tons, the sum of 300l.—for the next greatest quantity, not less than 80 tons, the sum of 200l.—and for the next greatest quantity, not less than 60 tons, the sum of 100l.

5. For every stone of hemp, of Irish growth, well watered, rotted, and scutched, which shall be hackled and dressed fit for spinning, between the 1st of August, 1801, and the 1st of August, 1804, the sum of 3d.

6. For



6. For all machinery which shall be erected, whether entirely new or added to old mills, for spinning hemp or flax for sail-cloth, before the 1st of August, 1802, to be worked by water or steam, a sum after the rate of 10s. for every spindle it shall contain, on sufficient security being given, that the number of spindles for which such premium shall be received, shall be regularly kept at work in spinning hemp or flax for three years.

For this premium the sum of 3000l. will be appropriated—and if more than 6000 spindles shall be claimed for, the trustees will reserve to themselves the power of dividing the sum of 3000l. rateably among the claimants.

7. To the person who shall spin such yarn, by such machinery, before the 1st of August, 1804, a sail-cloth loom, made of the best materials, and on the most approved plan, will be ordered by the trustees for every two tons of good, even, merchantable yarn, so spun, every such loom to continue the property of the Board, into whatsoever hands such spinner may give it.

All persons who can produce sufficient proof of being perfectly skilled in the management of hemp throughout all its different processes, from the time it is pulled until it is completely dressed for spinning, and wish to engage with the trustees, are desired to apply to their secretary, at the Linen Office, Dublin, or their agent, Edward Stewart, Esq. Aldermanbury, London, and the first twelve, who shall be approved of, will be appointed Itinerant Hemp-dressers, at 30l. a year each, and will have liberty to receive from the persons whom they shall be ordered to attend, such reasonable allowance as the trustees shall previously sanction.

The trade of *Birmingham* is in a very distressed situation, a large proportion of the workmen are entirely out of employ, and those who still have work have the utmost difficulty to gain a subsistence, from the exorbitant price of all kinds of provisions. The ribbon trade of *Coventry* is in a most deplorable state; and the woollen trade of *Yorkshire*, if possible, still worse. Let those who calculate the prosperity of the country from the official returns of the amount of exports, explain how it happens that the manufactures should be so depressed at the very moment when the amount of exports appears greater than ever.

The importation of West India produce has not borne proportion to our increase of territory. The following is an abstract from the list of imports of sugar and rum, into London, between the years 1750 and 1800:

Year	cwt. of Sugar.	Gallons of Rum.
1750—	630,840	607,074
1760—	1,047,796	669,358
1770—	1,377,109	997,136
1780—	1,176,374	1,236,579
1790—	1,236,647	1,521,051
1792—	1,345,559	1,634,020
1793—	1,469,469	2,209,722
1794—	1,809,908	1,911,646
1795—	1,409,584	1,087,685
1796—	1,581,565	1,935,347
1797—	1,393,952	925,457
1798—	1,737,939	2,392,015

Sugar imported into all ports of England:

Period	average each year	Hhds.
From 1700 to 1715	34,832	
1715 to 1730	60,450	
1731 to 1742	62,128	
1743 to 1757	76,336	
1764 to 1790	145,669	
1790 to 1799	192,429	

The Bank of England have agreed to divide 582,000l. of the five per cent. stock, held by the company, among the proprietors. The division will amount to 5l. of five per cents. for every 100l. bank stock.

### MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN the more southern districts of the kingdom, the weather, in the early part of the month, was rather unfavourable for the business of husbandry, from the frequent falls of rain and gusts of wind; but in the latter part it has been more fine and suitable for the various operations of the farmer. In the northern parts of the island, we also find, it has been boisterous and stormy, but without much wetness. Much of the business of ploughing, sowing, and harrowing in the crops, have however, in both been performed; and the progress of farming-work was, on the whole, probably never greater than in the present season.

The wheats every where have the most promising appearances; the more early and luxuriant crops having been seasonably checked in many places, by the sharp slight frosts in the beginning

beginning of the month. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 156s. 2d. per quarter; rye, 111s. 3d.; barley, 90s. 7d.; and oats, 47s. 2d.

The grass lands in most of the hay districts have been put into complete order, and have seldom had a more promising aspect at so early a period; and indeed on every sort of grass-land, in the southern counties, the state of vegetation is unusually forward; consequently the feeding of lean stock is greatly facilitated. But, notwithstanding this circumstance, the prices of fat stock of every description are extravagantly high.

In Smithfield market beef yields from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per stone; mutton from 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; veal from 6s. to 8s.; and pork from 7s. to 7s. 8d. In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, beef yields from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per stone; mutton, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; veal, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; pork, 7s. to 7s. 8d.

Horses are on the rise, particularly those for the saddle.

Hay is getting down. The average price in St. James's market, is 5l. 13s.; and at Whitechapel, 5l. 8s. Clover, 6l. 15s.

Straw, in St. James's market, 2l. 14s. 6d.; at Whitechapel, 2l. 17s. 6d.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February to the 24th of March, inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.			Thermometer.		
Highest	30°.18'	March 5, Wind E.	Highest	59°.	March 2, Wind S. W.
Lowest	28.9	21, W.	Lowest	29°.	March 8 & 16, at 8 o'clock
Greatest variation in 24 hours. { 7-tenths of an inch. }			Greatest variation in 24 hours. { 21°.		
From 9 o'clock in the evening of the 19th March, to the same hour on the 20th, the quicksilver fell from 29°.63' to 28°.93'.			Between the evenings of the 14th & 15th March the mercury in the thermometer fell 21°: on the former evening it stood at 51°. and on the latter it had fallen to 30°. or two degrees below the freezing point.		

The weather, in the latter end of last month, and the beginning of the present, was warm, and in general fair and bright. We had a pretty smart frost on the seventh and eighth—from that period to the fifteenth it was warm and showery—a smart frost on the night of that day has been succeeded with a good deal of rain, and some tempestuous weather. The considerable fall of the mercury in the barometer, between the 19th and 20th instant, which we have noticed above, was attended with a good deal of rain and storms. The most boisterous day was the 20th instant, when the wind, in the course of twelve hours, was in all points of the compass. Since which it has blown pretty steadily from the West.

We have experienced, during this month, nine very clear and bright days, the same number may be said to have been rainy, and the remaining days have been showery, attended in the intervals with a large portion of clear pleasant weather.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communications on the following subjects, and under the following signatures, do not suit us. Paulinus—Publicola—Sonnet, signed B. H.—J. D. C. on Spanish Literature—A Fragment, and on Education, by the same—P. V. on the Poor—Sir George Savile's Letter—Patriophilus—Franklin—An Old Friend W. A.—Scamperini—X.—W. P. W. of Worcester—R. R.—Addresses to Death—A. B. Manchester—M. J.—W. T.—Fitz Melosine—J. L. of Bristol—P. Q. Cambridge—S. W.—S. T. W.—Z.—The Tears of Philoctetes—The History of the Scottish Stage is much too long—N. H.—The Enquirer, Are all our actions, &c.—Fancy and Memory—Stanzas at Courtlands—Author of Geber—S. C. Blyth—P. L. Ipswich—W. L. Norwich—T. Gray—E. J. London—M. Y.—B. Book worm—J. B. M.—S. A.—Mathematical Principles of Law—A Dissenter on Reid—Elegy, by R. N.—Ode to Harmony—Viscount Vane's Letter—Philo-Germanicus—F. H. Exeter—The Triumph of Pthius—Enevolus—An Observer—On Ministering Angels—J. C. Alcester—Ethicopolitica—C. R. on Religion—Philanthropus—J. P. Pentonville—B. A. J. Candidus—R. Y. C.—H. R.—P. on the Wreath—G. M. on Tillotson—and the Bees of Dinaber. There are few, if any, of the persons who favoured us with the foregoing, whose correspondence we do not earnestly invite on future occasions.

*All Persons, Booksellers, &c. in America, who wish to be regularly supplied with the Monthly Magazine, may address themselves to Messrs. SWORDS, of New-York, or to Messrs. LARKIN, at Boston.*